The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3705. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Jeff. Davis Appeals to Absent Rebel Soldiers to Return to the Army.

Amnesty and Pardon to Absentees and Deserters.

The Women Implored to Use Their Influence.

The Rebels Discouraged About Charleston.

Gen. Lee's Army Massed and Ready for Battle.

A GENERAL INVASION EXPECTED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 7.

The flag-of-truce-boat *New-York*, under charge of Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point last evening, with 250 exchanged prisoners.

The Richmond papers contain some news of importance.

JEFF. DAVIS has issued an urgent appeal to Confederate officers and soldiers to return immediately to their various camps and corps. He complains of a want of alacrity on the part of all classes in coming forward *in this most dismal hour of the South.*

The Richmond *Examiner* is gloomy over the prospects at Charleston, and says the fall of that place will be the most mortifying and disastrous event of the war, *and a fatal blow to the cause of the Confederacy.*

The Richmond papers state that Gen. LEE has massed his troops, and is ready for another battle.

The *Examiner* says that the soldiers in Gen. LEE's army are in excellent condition and spirits, and that an engagement is possible, if not probable, on the line of the Rapidan.

It is believed in Richmond that Gen. MEADE has been reinforced from Gen. GRANT's army to the extent of 15,000 men.

The Richmond papers have no news from Charleston later than that received through National sources.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR SOUTHERN FILES.

We have received Richmond papers to the 6th inst., and also a copy of the Memphis *Appeal*, (now published at Atlanta, Ga.,) of the 30th ult., from which we make extracts.

The following is the Proclamation, or appeal, of JEFF. DAVIS in full:

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

After more than two years of a warfare scarcely equaled in the number, magnitude and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad, your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion, in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. The design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism whenever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this and all that is necessary is that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to insure success. The men now absent from their posts would, *if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders*—and when with any approach to such equality have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country, but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others again have left their post from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, but persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism,) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number *to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.*

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and of duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty, but no excuse will be received for any deserter beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, their country and their God.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

[L. S.]

By the President: JEFFERSON DAVIS.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the private secretary of the President.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

From the Dispatch, 6th.

All the information we have from Northern Virginia points to the concentration of the contending forces in the neighborhood of Fredericksburgh, the enemy having evidently selected that route for the next "On to Richmond" demonstration.

We have a report, which is deemed reliable, that our pickets in the neighborhood of Stafford's Store were driven in by the enemy on Tuesday afternoon. Another report, not well authenticated, however, states that the Yankees, in force, have occupied *Stafford Heights, nearly opposite Fredericksburgh.* From present indications it is not improbable that the next trial of strength between the two armies will take place on the old battle-field of December last.

THE RECENT FIGHT IN CULPEPPER.

Correspondence of the Dispatch.

ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

Friday night last a force of the enemy's cavalry, estimated at three brigades, crossed, or were reported to be crossing, the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford. HAMPTON's cavalry were on picket at the time, their line extending from Kelly's to Beverly's Ford. By morning the entire Yankee force engaged were across, and began a bold advance toward Brandy Station. Their force greatly outnumbering ours, HAMPTON's brigade commenced falling back slowly, the pickets having been previously driven by the enemy back to the main body. After falling back a mile or more, the brigade halted and checked the enemy's advance for a considerable time. The enemy's movements were covered, in a measure, by woods, of which they availed themselves; but whenever the opportunity and ground favored, were frequently and most gallantly charged by our regiments and driven back.

The day thus passed with successive skirmishing, fighting and charging, until between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., when within about a mile and a half of Culpepper, two regiments of infantry from ANDERSON's division—the Twelfth Virginia, of MAHONE's brigade, and the Second Mississippi, of POSEY's brigade—were thrown out as skirmishers, and advanced to the support of our cavalry. The Yankees, perceiving these supports coming up, "about-faced" and "skedaddled" across an open field, or other open space of ground in our front. The pursuit was continued until the enemy escaped out of sight, and, it is believed, recrossed the river that night.

We had not more than one battery of artillery engaged, which poured at intervals a number of rounds of grape and canister into the enemy's ranks with great effect. Six or eight of our artillerymen were wounded, three of them mortally. The Yankees had at least two batteries engaged; but most of the casualties among our men were caused by their sharpshooters, their artillery on this occasion having been an ineffective auxiliary. It is alleged that our artillery would have done greater execution but for the deficiency of rifle ammunition provided.

Gen. HAMPTON being yet disabled from returning to the field by his wound, the brigade, as you have probably learned, was commanded and admirably handled by Col. BAKER, of the First North Carolina regiment. Our loss is, at this writing, unknown, but will probably be covered by 75 or 100 killed and wounded.

The purpose of this movement was a reconnoissance, doubtless, to feel the position of our army.

Excepting this spirited affair the period elapsed since the two armies entered the section they now occupy has been unprolific of important news that could be communicated with propriety. In Fauquier and Culpepper the Yankees have freely indulged their devilish proclivities. Their depredations extended to the destruction of growing and harvested crops of grain, and the shooting of cattle, mules, horses, and everything of the kind. Such has been their course, it is reported, since they reinvaded the State, which, it is hoped, will be the last time.

They have rebuilt the bridge at Rappahannock Station, where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crossed the river, and are said to be running trains regularly.

MEADE seems to be proceeding with great caution in his movements, so much so as not to have yet developed his designs fully. Whenever and wherever he may decide to join the fearful issue of battle, he will find Gen. LEE on the *qui vive*, as usual, and prepared to meet him. Our gallant men are now on their own soil, and well may MEADE be cautious how he risks the already precarious tenure of his position.

All has been quiet since Saturday, and nothing from the enemy except a report that they have occupied Culpepper Court-House in force.

AUG. 4, 1863.

A body of the Yankee cavalry crossed the river at Rixeyville early this morning, and were repulsed by the Eleventh Virginia regiment, on picket at the time. Gen. STUART attacked them in the afternoon and drove them back to the river. They had artillery planted on the other side of the river. No further particulars yet.

"THE ENEMY IN JAMES RIVER."

We learn that the enemy on Tuesday last made his appearance again in James River. On the afternoon of that day two Monitors and three gunboats entered the mouth of the river, and proceeded up as far as Sandy Point, where they anchored for the night. Of their movements yesterday we heard nothing, but it is not believed that the expedition contemplates more than a negro-stealing affair.

THE NEXT BATTLE.

From the Memphis Appeal.

We infer from the movements of the enemy that he is preparing for a great, probably a final struggle in Virginia. Large numbers of GRANT's troops are passing up the Mississippi River from Vicksburgh, destined, as stated by their officers, for the army of MEADE. We have intimations also that ROSECRANS has fallen back from the late positions occupied by him, *and it may be that he too is sending aid to the Federal army in Virginia. Gen. DIX, with* some twenty to thirty thousand troops, has already joined Gen. MEADE, and it is not at all improbable that within a few weeks the Federal commander will be enabled to throw against Gen. LEE an army of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand strong.

It is evident, moreover, from the tenor of our dispatches this evening, that our own people at Richmond are anticipating another great conflict very soon in Virginia. The supposition is, that it will come off on the Upper Rappahannock. How we are prepared to meet so large a force as MEADE will endeavor to bring into the engagement, we are not prepared to say. *It is probable that Gen. Lee will endeavor to bring on the engagement before Grant's or Rosecrans' reinforcements can reach their destination.*

It is evident that the Federals are impressed with the importance and necessity of defeating the army of Virginia before any very decided adverse impression can be made upon the power of the Confederacy. *With Lee's army defeated and routed, the South would indeed be left in a crippled and disabled condition*, and the enemy hope to take advantage of our present discomfiture, arising from the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, to effect this purpose. These events have rendered the armies of PEMBERTON and GARDNER wholly inefficient for the next forty or fifty days, while GRANT's entire force can repair to other fields, leaving BANKS to look after their interests on the Mississippi River.

We presume that our Government authorities are fully alive to all the contingencies that hang upon the case, and that they will be prepared to give the enemy a warm reception if it really be his purpose to fight the decisive battle of the war on Virginia soil. To crush out Gen. LEE is now his greatest desire and ambition. *Aside from the very serious wound he would thus inflict upon the strength and vitality of the Confederacy*, Gen. MEADE would win for himself a crown of unfading laurels, and the North would be able to say—we have at length found a General and a hero able to cope with the rebel chieftain, who has hitherto never known defeat. This would prove a healing balm to the wounds inflicted by the numerous and successive defeats sustained by the enemy at the hands of the Virginia army, and *it would, moreover, place the Federal Government in a position almost to dictate the terms of peace.* We have faith, however, that Gen. LEE will be able to give a good account of himself whenever and wherever the conflict may occur.

"PROGRAMME OF THE ENEMY."

From the Richmond Whig, 6th.

Some indications from the other side of the line render it probable that the Yankees propose to make a more vigorous effort than ever to capture Richmond. From these signs, it seems likely that a large portion of GRANT's and ROSECRANS' armies are moving *eastward, and may be in Virginia by the 1st of September. Whether they will join MEADE, or come by* the way of tide-water, either on the south side of James River, or up York, is not yet developed.

Are we prepared to meet this movement? If not, there is no time to be lost. Every man in the State, under sixty, capable of bearing arms, should have arms and ammunition put into his hands and be prepared to defend his home and his life. To this end, the speediest possible meeting of the Legislature is necessary. We hear from the country, that the *act of Congress* for organizing Home Guards has proved a failure, as to all over the conscript age, because of the impression that the War Department claims the *right* to send such companies from their counties to any part of the State. This impression, if erroneous, should be corrected at once, and we beg the attention of the Secretary of War to it. Better have armed organizations for neighborhood defence, than not to have them at all.

But the people themselves should not wait for the War Office nor the Legislature. They should organize at once by *neighborhoods*, in squads of ten or fifteen or twenty, as may be convenient—two or more squads to constitute a company. When the Legislature meets, these organizations may be legalized. The parties composing these squads to consist of those over 45, and to be confined strictly to neighborhood defence. Most of them will be able to furnish their own arms, (double-barreled guns,) but we suppose the State or Confederate Government, in such an emergency, will not stickle at the letter of the law, but will apply some arms, and especially ammunition, which is more needed even than arms generally through the country.

We presume the Confederate authorities are doing all in their power to concentrate an adequate force to meet the threatened invasion. Beside drawing troops from other quarters, they might greatly augment their ranks here by forcing every man under 45, now in a snug berth, *to take the field. From many counties the complaint reaches us that many* of the able-bodied men in the community—as able-bodied as any in the Richmond Commissary or Quartermaster's Departments, where the Great Frederick would have gone for his grenadiers—have dodged into the safe and inglorious position of enrolling officers. These duties and most of those pertaining to the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department could be performed by wounded soldiers and sexagenarians.

But for the present we leave the Confederate Government to take care of itself. What we deem of vital interest to the State, to be done by individuals, is that all between 45 and 60 should organize neighborhood squads, and provide themselves with arms and ammunition. These organizations, aided by a few pieces of light artillery, and men skilled in handling them, to be furnished by the Government in the counties most exposed to raids, would very effectually check any Yankee raid.

But, action! action! is the word. There is not a minute to lose. There will be raids attending this invasion, on the north side and on the south side, and we should be ready to meet them at all points.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, Miss., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Twenty-two transports, laden with troops, have passed Natchez, going *down*, up to Friday.

A number of BANKS' and BURNSIDE's regiments have been mustered out, their terms of service having expired.

Transports loaded with negroes are sent up daily to Island No. 10, where a camp for the instruction of the blacks in the manual of arms has been established.

East and West Louisiana have been stripped to form negro regiments.

Rumor says SHERMAN is furloughing one out of every company, and they leave daily for home.

Pillaging parties are sent out daily from the garrisons at Natchez and New-Carthage, who strip the country of provisions, and commit every species of vandalism.

The weather is extremely warm—the thermometer 92 degrees.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier* of Monday says:

"There has been but little change to note since our last. The firing has been maintained principally by the land batteries and Fort Sumter. One or two wooden gunboats engaged Battery Wagner at intervals yesterday, but quickly got out of range on receiving one fire. The only casualties we have learned were two men, members of the Fifty-first North Carolina, slightly wounded. The *Ironsides* and Monitors remain perfectly quiet, and it is believed they have sustained some serious damage. Two or three transports with troops are reported to have arrived Sunday.

The enemy fired a few random shots at the steamer *Chesterfield* Saturday night, but did no damage.

Gen. BEAUREGARD paid another visit to the batteries on James' Island on Saturday. We learned that he expressed himself well satisfied with the condition of things, and appeared to be well pleased.

Since writing the above, we learn that the casualties yesterday at Battery Wagner were two killed and several wounded caused by the explosion of a shell in an old shed near the battery. The wounded were brought to the city last evening."

The *Mercury* calls earnestly on the planters of the State to furnish more negro labor for the proper and energetic prosecution of the work on the defenses.

The *Courier* gives an account of a dash of a small party, under the command of Capt. KIRK, upon Barnwell or Big Island, which is divided from Port Royal only by a small creek. The party succeeded in surprising and capturing thirty-three negroes, five of whom were members of MONTGOMERY's brigade.

PENALTY FOR TRADING IN GREENBACKS.

In Mobile, last week, a Vicksburgh soldier went into Mr. SIMON's clothing-store, on Dauphin-street, to purchase a shirt. The clerk—a man named MARK WOHL—attended on him and commenced to exhibit his goods. During the conversation WOHL asked him if he had some greenbacks, and was answered in the affirmative. The soldier selected a shirt and inquired the price. He was told that he could have it for $25 in Confederate money, or $2 50 in greenbacks. The soldier paid him with the latter, and immediately afterward reported the case to Maj. DAVIS, the Provost-Marshal, who ordered his arrest. The *Advertiser* says:

"WOHL was afterwards taken out on a writ of *habeas corpus*, Gen. MAURY, learning of the action, dispatched Officer MANSFIELD with instructions to rearrest him and to send him to Atlanta, and from there, we learn, he will be taken to Richmond to be sent across the lines. He was put on board the steamer *Mary Wilson*, which left at 1½ o'clock. WOHL made this transaction on his individual account, being unauthorized by his employer."

THE RESIGNATION OF DADDY PRICE.

From the Whig.

The Montgomery *Mail* has learned with deep regret, that Gen. STERLING PRICE has resigned his commission, and retired from the army in Arkansas. *It is said that being placed in a subordinate position to Gen. Holmes, he was unable to* execute his plans for the liberation of Arkansas from the presence of the Yankees. It is also that despairing to receive from President DAVIS the position to which he was entitled by his military service, he finally determined to retire from his command. It is to be hoped that the report is untrue, but the *Mail* says it comes so well authenticated, that it is constrained to believe it.

THE RICHMOND PRISON.

At the Libby Prison, on the 5th, there were some 740 Yankees received, the remnant of captures at Gettysburgh and other points. In this lot of prisoners were the following officers, viz.: Capts. C. D. Bowers, 18th Connecticut; R. T. Cornell, 67th Pennsylvania; W. H. Bender, 123d Ohio, and J. P. Gleason, 5th New-York; First Lieut. Murwin, 18th Connecticut; Second Lieuts. J. S. Pahl, 122d Ohio, and G. D. Dakers, 123d Ohio; Surgeons D. Meeker and L. Holbrook; Assistant Surgeons A. M. Parker, S. L. Henry, and J. R. Uhler. In addition to the above, there were nine citizens of Gettysburgh received at the above-named prison.

CAPT. MAFFIT OF THE FLORIDA.

From the Dispatch, 6th.

This gallant and enterprising officer is a son of the celebrated Methodist preacher and orator, Rev. JOHN NEWLIN MAFFIT. He entered the United States Navy, we think, about the year 1832, and must be now about 45 years old. We rejoice to see the havoc that the brilliant Confederate Captain is playing with Yankee commerce. He has made them bleed already nearly to the tune of ten millions, which we hope will swell to a hundred millions *before he has done with them. Like his father before him,* he has to deal with some hardened sinners; but he generally manages to bring them to the anxious seat and make them howl for mercy. Between the MAFFITS, father and son, the devil has had a very uneasy time of it both on land and water. One of the orator MAFFIT's finest pulpit efforts was from the text, "Come thou and all thy house into the ark," an invitation which the son extends through the cannon of the *Florida* to all Yankee wayfarers upon the ocean. We rejoice at the success which has attended his mission, and hope he will continue to press it with irresistible urgency till the ocean is delivered of the most unclean and nefarious of all its reptiles—the sons of the Pilgrims.

THE PRICE OF FLOUR.

From the Dispatch, 6th.

Flour, under the exhilarating manipulation of speculators in the life-blood of their country, has suddenly become very scarce in this market, and exceedingly high in prices. Within the past few days, hundreds of barrels of this staff of life have been *spirited off by railroads to secret hiding-places elsewhere, there to remain till famine prices again brings* it into market. Will the Government and people stand by and see the country overrun and ruined by these vampyres in trade, who care for nothing but gold and its equivalent? Has the Government no power to rid itself of these leeches? Are the people powerless, that they should stand with folded arms till speculators have deprived the army of subsistence and starved to death the wives, children and widows of our beloved soldiers? Rather than submit to such fearful results, let every speculator in the necessaries of life be marched to the front and made to receive the bullets and bayonets of that hated foe whom they are striving to assist in crushing out the liberty and happiness of the South.

YANCEY.

The Montgomery *Advertiser*, of the 29th ult., contains the announcement of the decease of Hon. WILLIAM L. YANCEY, who died on the 28th ult., at 2:40 o'clock P. M., at his residence near Montgomery, in the 49th year of his age. He suffered through a severe illness of four weeks' duration, the effects of a disease of the kidneys. The *Advertiser* says: "Such was the spirit with which he had borne up through all the struggles of a momentous life, that few, even of his neighbors and friends, were prepared for this sad intelligence; but Mr. YANCEY has been a sufferer from the knawings of disease for years, and the summons did not find him unprepared. He seemed to have a premonition of death months ago, and repeatedly, during his last illness, expressed himself ready and willing to die. He returned from the late session of *Congress greatly worn by his labors, and it was a* real pleasure to him to be again at his home in the country, free from the incessant turmoil of official life incident to the troubled condition of affairs. Still, even while endeavoring to recruit his shattered *health, his whole soul was wrapped in contemplation of the great contest going on for liberty and independence.* Even during the last days of his life, when his body was racked with excruciating pain, his mind soared above his own sufferings, and he was hotly engaged in field and forum combatting the enemies to the peace and independence of his country."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 7.

CHARLESTON.

It is believed that Gen. GILLMORE will be heavily reinforced, and will soon be enabled to resume offensive operations with enhanced prospects of early and complete success.

RETALIATION.

All the rebel officers in our hands are being gathered together at Johnson's Island, Sandusky, where they will be kept until a satisfactory reply is received from the rebel authorities in answer to the President's order of retaliation, which has been forwarded there by our Government.

GEN. HOWARD.

Maj.-Gen. HOWARD arrived here to-day. He goes North on a short leave of absence.

MOUNTED INFANTRY, ETC.

Gen. ROUSSEAU is here by authority of Gen. ROSECRANS, renewing his suggestion, made last Fall, to raise a mounted infantry and cavalry force to operate against the guerrillas in Kentucky and Tennessee. It is proposed to raise twelve or fifteen thousand men, which force he thinks will be sufficient to rid those States of armed rebels, and to prevent in future, plundering forays.

THE EXEMPTION OF ALIENS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 6.

CIRCULAR No. 63.—It is apprehended that Circular No. 53, from this office, in relation to exempting men from draft on the plea of alienage, is not fully understood by the Boards of Enrollment.

Wherever the fact of alienage is clearly established, exemption must be granted; but where a Board has any doubt in the matter, the case must be referred, through the Provost-Marshal-General, for the decision of the Department of State. Until such decision shall have been obtained, all action in the case shall be suspended. The certificate of the State Department shall be deemed conclusive evidence, and the question of liability or non-liability to draft shall be decided by the Board of Enrollment in accordance therewith.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

PROMOTION OF THE LATE GEN. STRONG.

It will gratify the friends of the late Brig.-Gen. GEO. C. STRONG to know that President LINCOLN has forwarded to the wife of the lamented officer a Major-General's commission, bearing the date of the battle on Morris Island in which he received his fatal wound.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug 7.

WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Articles appearing in the journals of this City and elsewhere, represent a war with Great Britain as imminent. The assumption that these articles are authorized by the Government, or made upon any knowledge of its views, is without foundation.

CABINET AFFAIRS.

Statements appeared in some of the Northern papers, after the fall of Vicksburgh and the defeat of LEE, to the effect that the question of peace had been discussed in the National Cabinet, and that a Cabinet crisis has been caused by a proposition of Mr. SEWARD to issue a Presidential proclamation, offering an amnesty to the Southern people, withdrawing the Emancipation Proclamation, suspending the Confiscation act, and offering protection to the personal property and rights of the Southern people, except the leaders; that Attorney-General BATES and Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR favor the scheme, with a modification, that Messrs. STANTON and CHASE violently oppose it, and Mr. WELLES also opposes it, *but not so strongly. Here, where the public is accustomed to assumptions of this kind*, these statements were not thought of sufficient importance to demand attention. It seems now that they went to Europe and were made the foundation there of new castles in the air, built by the European enemies of the United States. It is, therefore, proper to say that these statements had no foundation whatever in fact. No such debates or propositions or any debate or proposition on the subject of peace, or of such amnesty has been made or had in the Cabinet, nor have any such differences arisen.

THE DRAFT.

The draft for the entire District of Columbia was completed to-day outside the limits of Washington; the number drafted is 700 whites and 65 colored men. Mr. BLACKFORD, the Commissioner of Enrollment, was drawn, which caused much amusement to the spectators. The drawing is generally admitted to have been fair. Brokers offer to supply substitutes at $300 per head. Several detectives have been stationed at the railroad depots to prevent drafted persons from leaving the city; and thus far about 100 have been turned back, and others have been arrested at various points by the military authorities. Some of the colored conscripts have already presented themselves for duty.

THE COMMUTATION MONEY.

The Collector of Internal Revenue has been appointed by the War Department, receiver of the $300 commutation money.

ALLOWANCES IN THE DRAFT.

Hon. ALFRED ELY, of New-York, has presented to the War Department the claims of the Corporation of Rochester, and of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District, to be credited on the present draft in his District for the excess of men furnished by it over the former. It is understood that the Department has granted the allowance claimed, and that the order will apply to other similar cases.

MAILS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

ROBERT C. GIBB, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, in charge of the Memphis Post-office, writes to the Hon. GEORGE W. MCCLELLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, that steamboats are arriving and departing almost daily to and *from New-Orleans, without molestation from guerrillas.* He adds:

I am now making up a mail daily for New-Orleans I have consulted the Surveyor of the Port, master of transportation, and other officials, all of whom express a decided opinion that the Eastern and Northern mails for New-Orleans can be sent with more safety and expedition *via* the Mississippi River than by the ocean steamers, so long as rebel piratical vessels continue to infest our coast and commit depredations. Gen. GRANT has established a mounted patrol between Vicksburgh and New-Orleans, I understand, and I have no hesitation in saying that the transportation of the mails will be as safe hence to New-Orleans as to Cairo. The guerrillas, who infest some portions of the river at times, have generally no artillery. Musketry can do no damage to the boats. The prospect is that they will be cleaned out if they make any further demonstrations. Transports with coal barges are being sent below every day destined to New-Orleans. I can send a mail now at least twice a week, and I hope soon, when the restrictions on trade are removed or modified, to be able to send a mail daily.

NAVAL.

Commander WOODSWORTH has been ordered to the command of the *Narragansett*.

The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate has removed J. W. JENNINGS, and appointed HENRY O. KENT, of New-Hampshire, postmaster of that body.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GEN. BUFORD'S RECONNOISSANCE.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Headquarters, *Army of the Potomac, Aug. 2, says:*

The reconnoissance in force, made by Gen. BUFORD's division, on Saturday, was very successful. Indeed, Gen. BUFORD never fails to do what he attempts. The object of the expedition was to push the reconnoitering party as near to Culpepper as was practicable, and discover what was the enemy's force in that locality, then to encamp on the other side of the Rappahannock, and protect our party, who are engaged in erecting a bridge.

The whole division crossed at Rappahannock Station, under protection of our batteries, which were stationed on the heights this side the Rappahannock. They passed over without molestation, but as soon as they had reached the first line of timber, a short distance from the river, and were formed in line of battle, the enemy opened on us with seventeen pieces of artillery, which were served with admirable skill, Maj. BECKHAM commanding. Although the enemy occupied a very advantageous position, and threw their shell and shot with great precision, the fire did us little damage, the range being too long.

Our men began to advance rapidly and steadily along the road to Culpepper, the regular brigade, under command of Gen. MERRITT, occupying the position on the extreme right; Second brigade, Col. DEVIN, the centre; Third brigade on the left. With that resistless impetuosity which has been the chief cause of their success, they charged fearlessly on, utterly regardless of the falling shells, only eager for an opportunity to use their sabre. They went not long without opportunity. The whole distance to Culpepper was stubbornly contested by the rebels, who fought even with unusual desperation. Medical Director McGILL assures me that most of the wounds were from canister and sabre, showing how close the foe were to each other.

When we had almost reached Culpepper, a very large body of the enemy charged our skirmishers and thought to capture them all. But they underrated the men who confronted them at that time, with scarred and blackened visages. Not a cloud obscured the dazzling sun, not a cover nor a shelter was near, to protect from sunstroke these struggling men. But they stood firmly, without a quailing eye or a faltering heart among them, and await the coming shock. It comes soon, and fierce and terrible. Dense clouds of smoke festoon the field—the suspense, it is fearful—but soon the rebels are seen emerging from amid the dense white wreaths, and with diminished numbers they run frantically away. This was one of the most gallant cavalry feats of the war, and the coolness with which these skirmishers resisted this terrible onslaught, the courage and strength with which they repulsed it, stamps every man a hero, and sheds an unfading lustre on the First division and their brave, indomitable commander, Gen. BUFORD.

It was but a brief period after this that the enemy exchanged their cavalry for infantry. All this time we had been fighting the entire rebel cavalry force, with the single exception of JONES's brigade, Gen. STUART commanding in person. Our skirmishers were now within a mile of Culpepper; the town was plainly visible. But Gen. BUFORD had some objection to fighting the whole rebel army, which now had every appearance of being arrayed against him. The infantry, with their long Enfield rifles, were too numerous for the little cavalry band, with short carbines. Having successfully accomplished their mission, they slowly retired, fighting most of the way back to Brandy Station.

Regular officers, who had been all through the campaign on the Peninsula, say they never saw troops face such heavy artillery and musketry firing before. The advance hospital of the regular brigade, in charge of Assistant Surgeons FOSTER and WILLIAMS, was in one of those fine old houses where we imagine is every comfort, and of which there were so many in Virginia. No less than forty shells and round shot struck here in less than ten minutes' time.

In the cavalry encounter, 203 were either killed, wounded or missing. The Surgeons assure me the majority of those missing were wounded, and had to be abandoned. All the troops in the fight were old veterans, and very few of them were captured without being severely wounded.

Sixth Pennsylvania (Rush's Lancers)—2 killed, 14 wounded, 31 missing. Capts. TREICHEL and LEIPER slightly wounded, the latter in the thigh.

Second United States cavalry—5 killed, 13 wounded, 32 missing.

Fifth United States cavalry—1 killed, 8 wounded, 18 missing.

First United States cavalry—From 5 to 10 killed (not known precisely,) 22 wounded and 56 missing.

Eighth Illinois—2 killed and 2 wounded.

Eighth New-York—3 killed, 2 wounded, 11 missing.

Third Indiana—1 killed, 12 wounded.

Ninth New-York—5 killed, 18 wounded, (of whom 6 were officers,) 10 missing.

Sixth New-York—1 officer wounded, 8 missing.

Seventeenth Pennsylvania—3 wounded.

Third Virginia—1 wounded.

Battery M, Second United States artillery—2 men severely wounded.

Many of those wounded had frightful sabre cuts, showing how close and desperate the conflict must have been that warm Saturday. Had infantry been engaged so long, and at such close range, both parties would have destroyed each other. I think this one of the most murderous cavalry fights of the war, second only to that of Beverly Ford.

The enemy suffered very severely, for our cavalry swing their sabres with delightful freedom. We captured over fifty prisoners, all of whom would rather not fight "quite so much" with our cavalry.

After such unusual rough handling, the Army of the Potomac rests well. We now hold the country from Waterloo to Falmouth, to both of which places I believe we have extended our pickets. At Rappahannock Station, a fine pontoon stretches across the river, and the railroad bridge will soon be finished. Our troops are many of them on the other side of the river, and vedettes roam even further than Brandy Station. LONGSTREET's corps occupy Culpepper and vicinity.

Gen. MEADE looks unusually well—his eyes as clear and restless as a hawk's; the same aquiline nose gives to his face its old eagle-like appearance; and any one who could witness one of his quick evolutions on the right heel would know at once that Gen. MEADE was "not slow." The army repose confidence in their General; they know instantly what kind of an officer commands them. With Gen. MEADE they have had plenty of marching, but very little countermarching.

A few months ago the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac would have raised a shout of derision on the appearance in their midst of a squad of conscripts. Now they are very anxious to have them come, and fill their decimated ranks. Some regiments scarcely number a company; and the men find their turn to go on guard comes very frequently. This is one reason for wishing "they would hurry on the *drafted men.*"

This portion of the country is infested with guerrillas, to the great annoyance of the sutlers, who *think how thirty of their fellow-tradesmen*, with their teams, were honored by being made prisoners of war *by the marauding villain Mosby. However, they were recaptured just in time. Officers and small* squads of men are frequently missing, and it is very unsafe for a single (or married) man to be seen riding a good horse.

New-England Regiments Returning Home.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 7.

The Fifteenth New-Hampshire and Twenty-sixth Maine regiments arrived here this afternoon on their way home from Port Hudson.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Operations Progressing Satisfactorily on the 4th inst.

The Grand Attack on Sumter Soon to Take Place.

Its Reduction Confidently Anticipated.

The Ironsides Within 500 Yards of the Fort.

Arrival of Reinforcements for Our Land Forces.

Five Hundred Rebels Captured by Four Companies of Les Enfans Perdus.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 7.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, from Stono Inlet on the 4th inst., has arrived here.

She reports that the siege of Charleston was progressing favorably.

No important news, otherwise, received.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 7.

The *American* has the following special:

FLAGSHIP AUGUSTA DINSMORE, OFF MORRIS ISLAND, Monday, Aug. 3.

I find myself this evening located on the flag-ship *Augusta Dinsmore*, the guest of Admiral DAHLGREN, by whom I have been most kindly received and welcomed to its hospitality.

All here are confident of success. No one seems to entertain the slightest doubt on the subject, and with such a feeling prevalent, failure is next to an impossibility.

The grand ball will be opened in the course of the week, and it will be the most furious fight of the war.

Moring buoys have been located from each of the Monitors, and the *Ironsides* is within five hundred yards of Sumter.

That Sumter will fall is, I think, as certain as that the day of attack will arrive.

The enemy are also at work erecting batteries on James Island, but we are putting up batteries to command them also.

There has been but little cannonading to-day, but some of the Monitors will go in to-night to harass the enemy.

Yesterday there was considerable cannonading all day and during the night.

The guns of the naval battery, which is the advance battery, will be erected to-night.

Yesterday 500 prisoners were taken by four companies of the "Lost Children" on an island in the rear of Folly Island. *They showed but little fight, and after receiving two volleys laid down their arms.*

There has not been a dozen guns fired to-day, and they were principally from our water batteries.

The enemy has been unusually quiet, evidently finding that he has been wasting a great deal of ammunition lately.

The sea is very calm and the weather very hot, but all are hopeful and confident of victory.

The arrival of reinforcements has given new spirit to the troops on shore.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 7.

The correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, in a letter dated off Charleston, Aug. 2, says that the new battery erected by Gen. GILLMORE on Morris Island is mounted by the largest guns ever cast at the North. When these batteries are opened against Sumter there will be a dreadful scattering of bricks, legs, arms and bodies. One hour and a half is allowed for the bombardment of that fort before it will be compelled to surrender.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The steamer *Edwin Lewis*, from Washington, D. C., and bound for Hilton Head, arrived here at 10 o'clock A. M.

The *City of Albany* left to-day for South Carolina.

The steamer *Maple Leaf* arrived to-day, 48 hours from Stono Inlet.

We learn that every effort is being made to arrest the guerrillas who burned the lighthouse at Smith's Island, Eastern shore of Virginia.

The gunboat *Ariel*, from Charleston 4th, arrived this afternoon. She is bound to New-York with the mails.

The steamer Preston, formerly from New-York, and owned by Capt. Squires of that City, has been purchased by the Navy Department for a gunboat, and Lieut. LAMPSON is appointed to take command of her. She is going in pursuit of rebel blockade runners.

Board of Trade Visit to Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Aug. 7.

The Quebec Board of Trade is expected here to-day.

The delegates will meet our merchants on 'Change at 11 o'clock this morning. This afternoon they will ride around the city and suburbs. This evening a complimentary ball will be given them.

The Western Press is represented by eleven members. Large delegations are also present from the Press of New-York, Boston and other cities.

The visitors from the West received an enthusiastic welcome on 'Change to-day. The meeting was held at the largest hall in the city for the occasion, and many excellent speeches were elicited, and the delegations became the private guests of our merchants for the rest of the day.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Aug. 7—P. M.

A ball was given to the Western Delegates, to-night, which was quite a brilliant affair. To-morrow they go on an excursion to the islands in the harbor.

Mr. GRANT, of the Quebec delegation, has arrived with an invitation for the several delegations, including the Portland Board of Trade, to visit Quebec immediately on leaving Portland.

Death of a Bank President.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 7.

THADDEUS NICHOLS, Esq., President of the Union Bank, and a highly esteemed citizen and merchant, died last evening, aged 74 years.

AUG 1863

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Army Movements.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Monday, July 27, 1863.

Now that Vicksburgh is ours, the Mississippi open, and all armed rebels chased from our vicinity or captured, the restless spirit peculiar to American minds is already beginning to inquire, "What next?" To obtain information of the future course of an army is, to a great extent, impracticable, and of none more so than this. Gen. GRANT always keeps his own counsel. Few are admitted to his confidence. Probably none ever fully foreknow the plans of his campaigns. To this, in a great measure, many ascribe his uniform success. "What's done we partly may compute," but are never safe in conjecturing anything in this Department. For the satisfaction of friends at home, I send you the present location of some of our troops, and such information as seems public and reliable of a few changes likely to occur within a week.

Gen. McPHERSON's army corps (the Seventeenth) has been mainly here, I believe, since the surrender, in occupation of the city. Gen. RANSOM's brigade was sent to Natchez two weeks ago, and captured a large lot of cattle, among other things, and remain there, garrisoning the place. Gen. McARTHUR's division was with Gen. SHERMAN, in pursuit of JOHNSTON, but has returned.

Gen. ORD's corps (the Thirteenth, and formerly Gen. McCLERNAND's) is here, and likely to remain here, for all that I know to the contrary.

Gen. SHERMAN's corps (the Fifteenth) has just returned from Jackson, and is now encamped on Big Black River. It will probably go to Natchez within ten days. Gen. BLAIR and Staff, of this corps, have a short leave of absence, and go North on the first boat.

Gen. HURLBUT's old corps (the Tenth) is to return to Memphis, and Gen. BURNSIDE's to his department again.

Gen. HERRON's division was transported down the river seven days ago, and rumor says its destination was New-Orleans.

Widely contradictory reports seem to be in circulation in the North concerning the names of the rebel Generals captured here, and the number of prisoners actually paroled. The following list of Generals is official: John C. Pemberton, Lieutenant-General; M. L. Smith, C. L. Stevenson, John H. Forney, and John S. Bowen (since dead,) Major-Generals; Thos. H. Taylor, Alfred Cummings, S. M. Barton, F. A. Shoup, Louis Herbert, W. E. Baldwin, S. D. Lee, J. C. Vaughn, John V. Harris, and John C. Moore, Brigadier-Generals. The number of names actually obtained in paroling will not be far from 29,000—rather over than under. Pending the obtaining of formal paroles, the rebels were continually escaping, in spite of all precautions, so that the number stated (31,000) may not be so far from the number in the city at the time of its surrender. The work of giving individual paroles to such a number was herculean. Twelve officers and about fifty clerks were employed constantly for five days in paroling the 25,000 effective men taken. Quadruplicate copies of these had to be made out, so the reader may form some idea of the labor.

Proper steps have been taken to improve the sanitary condition of the city. Dr. KITTO, on Gen. SHERMAN's Staff, has been appointed Health Officer, and Capt TRESILIAN, Engineer of Gen. LOGAN's Staff, is to survey the city and direct the work of removing everything offensive. The city is divided into eight Districts, each one in charge of a commanding officer. Each officer is furnished with a map of his District, and two prominent citizens (formerly Aldermen) act as guides within their respective Districts. The District Officers take the names of each person present, with the location of the houses, in blocks and streets, and compel the occupants to clean up all around their premises daily. Forty teams and 200 negroes haul off the rubbish to the river. Fifteen hundred barrels of lime are ordered to sprinkle the drains, sinks, sewers and water-tables daily. In ten days the city will be perfectly clean.

Dr. C. BIRBE, Surgeon of the Seventeenth Iowa regiment, has returned from Richmond, Va. Surgeon BIRBE was detailed and left at Jackson, Miss., to attend to our wounded there when the Federal army marched out on the 16th of May. He was taken to Richmond by the Confederates, in company with all excepting ten of our wounded, six weeks after Gen. GRANT left Jackson; was confined in the Libby Prison a week; sent to Petersburgh, and thence to City Point, from where he came on to join his regiment again. On arriving at Richmond, the Surgeons were sent to the Libby Prison, and the privates, non-commissioned officers and nurses to Bell Island, where tents were prepared for them. Their treatment was unexceptionable, and their fare uniformly better than he expected under the circumstances. On leaving Richmond, a party of forty-six ladies (wives of officers belonging to Gen. MILROY's command, captured by Gen. LEE at Winchester) was placed under his care to Washington by the Confederate authorities. The ladies had been *confined* in Castle Thunder a short time, but had been gallantly treated throughout. He saw JEFF. DAVIS riding through the street on Sunday, June 28, and thought he looked thin and careworn. He also had an interview with Messrs. RICHARDSON and BROWNE, correspondents of the *New-York Tribune*, captured at Vicksburgh, from the tug, early in May. RICHARDSON was looking extremely robust, but BROWNE was suffering severely from anxiety and confinement.

Surgeon BIRBE states that Col. CROMWELL, of the Forty-seventh Illinois regiment, who remained in Jackson, contrary to orders, after his regiment had marched out, was killed by the rebel troops on their arrival, and not by the citizens, as stated. The Colonel was ordered to halt, but undertook to escape on horseback. He fell mortally wounded, while riding at full speed. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE and other officers expressed their regrets at the occurrence, and the body was buried in due Masonic form by the Masons of Jackson. ENTRE NOUS.

The Star of the West—The Negroes—Gen. Grant—The Rebels in Alabama.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

VICKSBURGH, Monday, July 27, 1863.

The old steamer *Star of the West*, the original one fired into by the rebels at Fort Sumter, and which made the perilous trip up the Rio Grande to relieve STONEMAN's cavalry in the early part of the war, was among the vessels recently destroyed by the rebels up the Yazoo River. It had been captured by them nearly a year ago.

A great deal of the furniture and plate belonging to the rebel Yazoo fleet, having been concealed and buried, has been since found.

Gen. GRANT has adopted the plan of hiring out the contrabands to their old masters, under proper restrictions and guarantees, wherever it is practicable. Of course, it is never made obligatory upon the darkies to do so, but every inducement is held out to them to do so, but the darkies "can't see it." I am informed that down back of Natchez, planters having cotton crops being neglected, offered their old slaves half their crop if they would take hold and gather it. In a number of these cases the offers were refused. But the darkies will work for Northern men or for Uncle Sam gladly. The "attachment of slaves to their masters," proverbial in Pro-Slavery logic, don't show itself in any of the region round about here.

We will continue to hear of the admirable workings of the parole system with PEMBERTON's army—admirable, I mean, for us. The last heard of PEMBERTON himself was at the head of his paroled army on the march to the Jordan of Dixie; he was having still more troubles, his force melting away like snow and nary bayonet to hold them. Gen. DENNIS, who has recently been relieved of command in Louisiana, tells me that hundreds of paroled secesh stragglers come to his camp from Vicksburgh, wanting to get over home by way of KIRBY SMITH's army, saying they were Texans, and many of their friends were there. He furnished them every facility for crossing the river, and even gave many of them a day's rations. And, afterwards, he heard that KIRBY SMITH was terribly rampant over his new and unwelcome reinforcements. Upon their arrival, they, of course, mixed in among their old comrades, and instead of telling tales of cruel treatment and indignities received at the hands of the Yankees, they had just the opposite tale to tell—of many a hot cup of nice coffee or fresh steak at a Yankee's mess; or many a cup of water, or something stronger, from a Yankee's canteen; of many a compliment received from the Yankees for holding out so stoutly in Vicksburgh, and, you may be sure, the general character of the Yankee soldier was not belittled any by them, nor the general prospects of the Confederacy, from the Vicksburgh point of view, very flatteringly presented by the Texans to their fellows. The result was that Gen. KIRBY SMITH soon found a feeling of mutiny in his army. Every paroled man had sworn he was going home to stay home,—that's what they all said every where—and many of SMITH's men swore they were going too! Gen. DENNIS informed me that KIRBY SMITH had to actually *corral* the paroled men as fast as they came, to stop the mischief.

Why, some rebel commanders will have cause to wish the small-pox had come into their camp than these paroled prisoners, before they all get to their homes.

Gen. GRANT is quite domesticated here now. His whole family are here; and the stern veteran of scores of well-fought and nobly won battles has most appropriately called around him, during his brief interval of rest from labors that the world is applauding, the sacred circle of home, from which he has been so long separated.

The mischievous working of the short terms of enlistment in the East are annoyingly manifested in the Southwestern Department at this time. Opposite this place, moored at the Louisiana shore, lies a vessel loaded with a thousand New-England troops, whose time of service has expired. They are from BANKS' Department, whence many more boat-loads of the same kind are coming. In fact, so much will New-Orleans be weakened in this manner that Gen. GRANT will be obliged to reinforce the place.

At this time, when the guerrillas have all skedaddled to Texas, and are probably preparing some new raid upon an unprotected part of our borders, New-Orleans should be a military depot whence forces could be drawn as they are wanted—not left like a garrison. The Government ought to send down at once fifty thousand troops there.

An expedition into Texas will undoubtedly be among the first movements upon the opening of a new campaign in the Fall, if something is not done before. The guerrillas who have congregated there will persecute to the bitter end what few Union men are remaining in that State. A brother of Gen. MARMADUKE came down the river not many days since, from St. Louis, ejected from that place by Gen. SCHOFIELD for disloyal sentiments, and goes over into Texas, avowedly with the intention to organize a guerrilla and bushwhacking force in that State and Western Arkansas.

I have been conversing this morning with a Confederate officer of considerable intelligence and seeming candor, and I give you for what it is worth the information I derived from him. He informs me that the Confederates have six small mosquito gunboats building up the Tombigbee River, which, if they get them completed, will make about a dozen gunboats on that river. But my informant thinks it doubtful whether half of these gunboats will be completed, on account of the scarcity of materials. He says 100,000 men, going from here, would not number 60,000 by the time they passed the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. But if we first take Mobile, and then proceed up those rivers with gunboats, and make them our own bases of supplies, we shall succeed. He says they have nothing up those rivers that can compete with our turtle fleet, to say nothing of our Monitors. "When your Government make that movement," said he, "you will conquer Alabama, but you will make her a graveyard of Yankees." "Then," said I, "you mean to bushwhack to the last?" "Yes," said he, "we know you've got the whip row of us, but we shall die with our harness on."

Poor old Mississippi! She is an impoverished, deserted, ruined State. Between the two armies, she has been ravaged and ravished. Every account from the interior represents the condition of things there as being painful in the last degree. Foraging parties from JOHNSTON's and other armies have stripped the country of nearly everything that could give sustenance to man or beast. But the old creature has tasted about enough of the waters of bitterness, and there are many evidences that she is more humbled than any State has yet been.

There are two theories in regard to the movements of JOHNSTON's army. One is that it is at Selma, Alabama, and that JOHNSTON intends to occupy that as a new base of operations; and the other is, that it has gone to Mobile, to assist in the defence of that city, against an attack which it is generally apprehended by the rebels will soon be made. I now rather incline to the former theory, as this is a base from which JOHNSTON could keep open and defend the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as high up as Meridian, in the extreme western part of Georgia. Selma is on the Alabama River, which from that place runs nearly east to Montgomery. He is undoubtedly operating in that region somewhere.

Affairs in the Interior.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 27.

I reached this city, on my return from Jackson, on the evening of the 24th. A temporary indisposition, resulting from a long ride in the rain and a too free indulgence in bad water by the way, must be my excuse for not writing you before. I am now satisfied of its evil effects, and will beware of too much *irrigation* in the future.

Gen. STEELE's (late Gen. SHERMAN's) army corps, the last to leave Jackson, broke camp at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, and has now, together with the other portions of the army, occupied the positions assigned it in this vicinity.

In my previous letters, without unnecessary detail, I gave a full account of the destruction of Jackson by our soldiers. I stated that there were some few fine residences occupied as quarters by our general officers, together with the Capitol, the Governor's mansion, and the Court-house, still standing. I have the best of reasons for believing that, after the guards were removed from these buildings, on the morning of the 23d, they were set on fire and destroyed. My quarters were over a mile from Jackson, and at 3 o'clock in the morning, when the column moved, I found it impossible to enter the city. I could see, however, from my stand-point, that an extensive conflagration was in progress. The whole heavens were illuminated, and, as late as 10 o'clock that forenoon, dense volumes of smoke, rising in the direction of Jackson, were plainly visible at Clinton, ten miles distant. Aside from these buildings, I do not believe there were buildings enough remaining in Jackson to make so large a fire, and, hence, I am disposed to credit the reports which came to me during the day, that they had indeed been fired, and the destruction of the Capital of Mississippi, save the residences of the poor, been completed.

The return of the army from Jackson was the occasion of a remarkable exodus of negroes. There were few able-bodied young men, for the policy of making soldiers of them has made at least nine out of every ten as anxious to keep out of the way of the Yankees as are any of their masters. But all the old men and women, and young children, in the whole region of country around Jackson—those who have been a burden upon their masters, and will necessarily be dependent upon our charity—accompanied the army on its return, in large numbers. Every species of vehicle, and an untold number of broken-down horses and mules, were pressed in the service by these contrabands *en route* for Vicksburgh. Their effects consisted of a wonderful quantity of old clothing and bedding, and dilapidated furniture, which they seemed to regard as of inestimable value. The transportation, however, was not sufficient for all, and hundreds, carrying as many as possible of the inevitable bundles, trudged along on foot. All seemed animated by a fear that our rear guard would overtake, pass and leave them behind, and such a straining of energies, and hurrying and bustling, were never before known among the whole black creation. The soldiers were particularly struck with the ludicrous appearance presented by the darkeys, and the tedium and fatigue of the march were often relieved by good jokes cracked at their expense, which served to convulse the whole brigade with laughter.

I have enjoyed rare opportunities, during my recent visit to Jackson, of ascertaining the public sentiment of the State relative to a restoration of the Union. I have consulted with a number of the leading men of the State, and know there is a wide-spread desire, constantly growing, for peace, and a willingness to accept it upon the simple terms of a return to the Union from which they attempted to secede. The withdrawal of our troops from Jackson, and their failure to occupy any considerable portion of the State, alone prevented any public demonstration in favor of the Union from being made by some of the most prominent citizens of Mississippi. I could mention the names of those who would have cheerfully and voluntarily originated such a demonstration; but the fact that they are to-day, by our withdrawal from Jackson, within the power of the Confederate armies, renders it most proper that their names should be withheld. This statement is not based upon mere *conjecture*, or from *inference*, but is drawn in part from the fact that, on the 21st and 22d inst., meetings of leading citizens of Mississippi were held in Jackson, to consider the best plan of reorganizing the State Government under the Constitution of the United States. The matter of restoration was fully discussed in these meetings, and also the matters which those present deemed properly *incidental* to the return of the South. They were willing to take the Constitution *just as they left it*. If anything has been added during the rebellion, they wish it removed, and then, *after restoration*, if either party have any additions or subtractions to make, let a Convention of the States make the alterations in a legal and honorable manner, and harmonize the conflicting interests and opinions of all parts of the country.

There is now an election for Governor pending in this State, in which the matter of an adjustment, though in an indefinite sense, will be one of the questions at issue. And were the President to strengthen the hands of the Union party in Mississippi by some liberal and definite proposition, by which they could bring the State back to its allegiance, they will be enabled to secure the coöperation of a large party who are sick of secession—because it didn't pay perceptible or prospective dividends—and thus elect a Governor next October who will coöperate with us whenever we see proper to occupy any considerable portion of the State.

Maj.-Gen. BOWEN, of Missouri, the bearer of the flag of truce with PEMBERTON's proposal to surrender Vicksburgh, died of pure grief and disappointment about eight miles this side of Jackson, on the 23d. He was one of the first of the paroled officers to leave Vicksburgh, and had passed out of the lines, and was proceeding to Jackson, when he was taken sick and lodged in a farm-house. He was a proud, sensitive man, much esteemed personally by his acquaintances, and linked his destinies with those of the South from the first. The conviction that the Confederacy was already overpowered and lost, and that poverty and disgrace, for the part he had taken in the rebellion, were his doom, proved too much for him. He is buried in the door-yard, but a few paces from where he died. His wife was with him at the time of his death, and is said to have lost her reason from the many griefs and misfortunes crowding upon her. OMAHA.

Gen. Grierson Again to Take the Field—An Expedition Organizing at Helena.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

Since my last letter, the principal subject of discussion in military circles has been about BIFFLE, FORNEY and RICHARDSON. These officers of the "*Confederate States of America*" have now under *their immediate command—that is, available men*—about 3,200. This force consists mostly of cavalry, but not well armed, and in an engagement with an even number of Federals, would be defeated, without question; the superiority of our arms alone would decide the contest. I am informed by gentlemen from the headquarters of their commands that arrangements have been made for the Union of their forces somewhere in the vicinity of Jackson or Lexington, Tenn. The movements of these guerrillas are of special interest to the inhabitants of West Tennessee, and they are gratified to learn that Gen. GRIERSON has been placed in command of an army which will wipe them out of existence. The past few weeks' operations of these guerrilla chieftains have been burdens to the inhabitants of Shelby, Tipton and a few other counties adjoining, of which they never dreamed. Robbery, murder and arson have been the principal occupation of these men and their followers.

Business during the past few days, in the retail way, has been quite brisk, giving merchants and business men generally considerable hope. The commercial community begin to feel confident that the restrictions on trade and the burdensome 5 per cent. tax will soon be removed. When this is done, Memphis will again be a busy centre of trade.

The first issue of the Memphis *Argus*, which was suspended in April by order of Gen. GRANT, will come out next Tuesday morning. The *Argus*, in politics, is a full-blooded-dyed-in-the-wool Democrat. Before its suppression it had the sympathy of the Democrats, Americans and Secessionists. Another paper is very much needed here, and if the voice of the people be any index by which to judge of public sentiment, nothing short of a military order could permit the publication of a newspaper representing the voice of a large majority of the inhabitants of this city.

FROM HELENA.

The steamer *Courier* left that place yesterday evening with important dispatches to the Major-General commanding this Department. What the dispatches contain I am not at liberty to state. The instructions which Capt. HOWARD, of the *Courier*, received from the General Commanding, was to deliver his dispatches and immediately return. He arrived here at 1 A. M. to-day, and is now here waiting instructions from Gen. HURLBUT, who seems to be unusually slow.

Nothing more definite than that contained in my last letter of the whereabouts of Gen. DAVIDSON was known on the sailing of the *Courier*, and the confirmation of the capture of a large body of guerrillas back of this place did not come to hand as was expected.

Gen. STEELE has arrived from Vicksburgh with a large army, and is now in command of this post. It is rumored that a movement will, in a few days, be made in the direction of Little Rock. The estimated number of troops here is 15,000. My opinion is 18,000 will count the last man.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

My last advices from this town date up to the evening of 29th, at which time the *Sultana, Luminary, Southwestern, J. W. Cheeseman, Belle Creole, Prima Donna, City of Madison, Jesse K. Bell* and *Louisville* left. All of these boats, save the *Luminary*, are loaded with troops, most of which are from Gen. BANKS' army, their term of enlistment having expired. Gens. McARTHUR, THAYER and MA— are passengers on the *Sultana*, on their way home. The health of the Federal soldiers here is hardly as good as it was two weeks, or even one week since. Diarrhoea is the principal disease, from which it seems almost impossible for a patient to recover. Cases of intermittent fever are hardly so numerous as they were two or three days ago, but a great many soldiers are now sick with that disease. To guard against yellow fever is directed the special attention of the Medical Department in this place. Chloride of lime is thickly spread all over the town and in the suburbs, where necessity demands it. If yellow fever be prevalent at this city this season, it will not be for want of care on the part of the surgeon commanding.

Col. McCOOK left here on the 29th for Memphis. I understand he is going home on a short furlough.

The fleet of boats which left here on the 25th arrived at Port Hudson on the 28th. It is rumored its destination is Red River, by some, while others state that it is bound for Mobile. Gen. HERRON's division, among others, is with the expedition. Gen. GRANT, I am informed, is in command. His headquarters is on the *Zephyr*.

All of the sick rebel prisoners of war in Vicksburg are sent to Mobile. A steamer sailed for that port a few days since with a big load of sick and wounded rebels.

A heavy wind occurred on the 28th, doing considerable damage. The steamer most disabled is the *Morris*. It will take some time to get her in good order again.

I understand that Gen. GRANT has matured a plan of operations against the South, or that portion of it in his immediate way, which, when developed, will prove that he is unquestionably an officer of great executive ability.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE WAR.

Letter from Wendell Phillips.

From the Liberator.

DEAR SIR: You ask me how we, who have hitherto been disunionists, now join in supporting the Union.

I answer:

We refused to take office and swear to support the Constitution because we could not promise to do what we thought sin—return slaves to their masters, for instance, as required by the Constitution.

Further than that, our effort to break the Union was only a means to an end. Our object was the abolition of Slavery.

No man can foresee the future, or certainly tell even the immediate, much less the final, results of any measure. We must act on probabilities, and use those rightful means within our reach which seem most likely to end an evil perfectly, in the shortest time, and with the least harm. On this principle, in the old times of peace, we labored to break the Union as the best and quickest way to end Slavery.

Let me remind you that we never undervalued Union—never had any objection to Union—but only to a Union on Pro-Slavery conditions, one that supported and strengthened Slavery.

The disunion we sought was one which should be begun by the North on principle, from conscientious objection to upholding Slavery. Such a division of the Union would have given us a nation in the North, united on high principle, able to defend itself, rigid against granting any Pro-Slavery advantage to its Southern neighbor; and the vicinity and example of such a North would have coöperated with the essential weakness of all slaveholding governments in finally abolishing Slavery at the South. Such disunion must have been brought about by a public opinion throughout the North adverse to Slavery, and would have guaranteed one for the future. The agitation for such disunion, based on the idea that Slavery is a sin, to be immediately repudiated at every cost, was the more direct and efficient way of educating the public to a stern Anti-Slavery principle. You see, therefore, that the abolition of Slavery was our object, disunion our weapon—and our method of reaching it was to convert the nation, and create a strong Anti-Slavery public opinion.

We sought such disunion for the slave's sake, well knowing, all the time, how much of what his toil had fairly earned disunion would sacrifice, but convinced that, as things then stood, it was the quickest and shortest way to free him. We knew also that our plan would leave the slave to struggle up to freedom against a thousand obstacles, alone and unaided, vexed and hampered by a reluctant master; but that disadvantage was inevitable, and seemed no sufficient reason why we should forego the only method which promised him any speedy and certain relief.

We held that, for such reasons—the rights of the slave and the sin (for Anti-Slavery men) of upholding the Constitution—the North had the right of revolution—the right to break the Union; and that such division would sooner end Slavery than continuing under a Constitution which forbade the North, during peace, to interfere with the slave system of the Southern States.

War came. The South began a war on the nation. To accept disunion then, one not begun by an Anti-Slavery North, but forced on a reluctant and half-converted North, though it would have killed Slavery in the end, would have lost the slave his share in the nation he helped to found, and would have left the slave obstructed in his path to freedom by great obstacles, unpitied, unaided, vexed and hampered by an embittered master. Such disunion, too, would probably have helped to prolong Slavery, seeing that such a North would have been willing to grant its Pro-Slavery neighbor many advantages, the recapture of slaves, etc., and that the South, in this secession, planned to found a military despotism, would have been doubly able to protect and prolong the hold of the master on his slave. The conflict of two such nationalities would have entailed perpetual war.

On the contrary, the first gun the South fired gave the nation the constitutional right to abolish Slavery wherever its flag floats, showed that such a measure would inevitably be necessary, and that the Union must probably cease, or rest on the equal liberty of all races.

In these circumstances, the Abolitionists, who were not peace men, and had never asserted the sinfulness of war, perceived that the war itself would produce an overwhelming national opinion adverse to Slavery sooner than any other agency. The manifestation war must make of the nature and designs of the Slave Power, would inevitably make every Unionist an Abolitionist.

The need of the negro in the conflict would destroy prejudice against color more speedily than any other means could, and his presence in the army would be the first step to civil equality.

We saw that the preservation of the Union would efficiently protect the negro in his transition to perfect freedom, and that the nation he helped to create owed him this aid, which is of vast importance.

As things stood, therefore, since the war:

1. The Union means liberty, and to save itself must free the blacks. To uphold it in this struggle for existence, is the readiest way to convert the nation into Abolitionists. One year of such war is worth, for this purpose, twenty years of peaceful agitation.

2. The Union protects the slave in his transition to liberty, and makes that passage speedy and easy.

3. It saves him and ourselves all the benefits of a nationality which his toil and ours has earned in three generations.

4. It insures peace throughout North America.

At the present time, therefore, the preservation of the Union gives us all these benefits we have aimed at, and some we never expected to secure by our old plan.

Perhaps all these benefits might have been gained better and cheaper in *other ways*. But God disposes, *the choice is not left with us*; we must enter at the door he opens. We had hoped that it would be, and labored that it should be, one of peace; but to Him it has seemed otherwise, and we submit.

We can easily see that war may, perhaps, be the only path to emancipation for a century to come. Peace, on which we had counted, has one danger. The constant sight of successful iniquity is as likely to dull the conscience as to waken it. We could not be certain that, in the struggle between right and interest, the triumph might not be, for a long while, on the wrong side. No one could be sure that our Union, spite of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, would not have sunk, for many years, into a strong, rich, corrupt, Pro-Slavery nation, greedy of territory, callous to right, and trampling a victim race under its money-seeking feet. The sharp sword of war kills or cures at once; and as God has linked success with justice, we must either be whipped into a people hating Slavery as their conqueror, or we must be successful with justice for our ally—the negro our acknowledged equal and brother.

We see, nevertheless, the use of our Disunion Agitation. If we did not fully convert the community by our cry, "Liberty and justice are better than Union," we so far leavened their minds and wakened their consciences that when the war came, the hour found them ready to accept the issue. When the question was put—the old Union with Slavery, or a new one without it—the people have been found far more ready than any man had supposed to answer, Give us at any cost, Union and freedom, pledge of peace and permanence.

In a word, the slave's cause led us to disunion, when disunion seemed the only way within our reach to free him. Now we cling to the Union for the same reason. We can uphold it without dishonor—and it has become the strongest weapon in the slave's behalf—the shortest path to his liberty.

The terms of the Constitution may still, for a while, shut us out of office, but that is temporary. The spirit of the Union is liberty to all races and every individual. Without that, it must die.

The Union whose life we strive to protect is not one settled, at peace, with a million slaves in its Border States. But it is a nation in the throes of its birth, in its transition and forming state, with the right to free every slave in its limits, willing to free every such slave and *obliged* to do so, if it continues to exist. While this necessity rests on it, while it agonizes to do its duty, we feel that our place is at its side. If betrayed by its leaders, it ever settles down into any, the least, systematic toleration of Slavery, it will find us as before, its foes.

You may say the results we expect from this war are not absolutely certain to follow. True. No man can be absolutely sure of the correctness of his judgment; certainly, not in a matter of such complexity as this, where all statesmen have proved false prophets. But we must act on the wisest judgment we can form. Doubtless, the war may cease, and, by the treason and tricks of politicians, leave Slavery alive. But I am as sure as I can be of anything, that, a hundred years hence, history, looking back on our era, will record that Slavery received its death-blow from this rebellion undertaken in its behalf; and if, by any means, our struggle ends in a division of the Union, still every day the war lasts strikes off a year from the possible duration of Slavery under any Government formed at the South.

Yours, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

JULY 21, 1863.

How the Copperheads Kill our Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In conversation, a few days since, with a near relative of Dr. R. T. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, a lady who has devoted herself most nobly to the cause of our poor wounded soldiers, sacrificing her own health for them on the Western hospital boats, the hardest kind of nursing, a lady who is probably well known to many of your readers, I learned an incident that is full of instruction and interest to all loyalists, that I think should be known to everyone. By her permission I am about to send it, through your patriotic and treason-hating paper, to all true Americans.

A young soldier, from Illinois, lay upon a cot in the hospital at Memphis. He had been very sick, so sick that the doctors had almost despaired of his life; but he was recovering. His cousin had come down to Memphis to superintend his removal home as soon as that were possible. The careful attendance of the surgeon, the kind attentions of the nurses, and the presence of some one from home, were producing a most favorable effect. He was rapidly improving, and the doctor said he might go up the river the next day. Of course he was happy at this intelligence, and in the prospect of a return home. That evening his cousin received for him, from the mail, a letter from his uncle, who is one of the most bitter of Northern traitors. In this letter his uncle indulged in the usual Copperhead strain of vituperation. He abused the President, the Congress, the Cabinet, the Generals, the soldiers. The war, he said, was an outrage on civilization and Christianity, begun without cause, (on the part of the North,) only waged by the South in defence of their rights, carried on by us in a barbarous manner; and we were predestined to ultimate and complete defeat and discomfiture. The army were a set of thieves and blacklegs, the offscouring of the North and of the whole world. "Come home," said he, "Come home; you have disgraced yourself and us long enough by any participation in this wicked war." Then he concluded by saying: "Your father sends the same message." This was a hard blow to one who had freely given up everything for the defence of his country. He could not bear it. He rose at once up in bed, and said, while his eye flamed with indignation, and his voice trembled and his whole frame quivered with a noble, a holy anger, "My uncle *lies*, and he knows it." Then he drew out from under his pillow a letter he had just received from his father, written since that of his uncle, although received before it, in which he said in substance, "My son, dearly as I love you, and you know I love you more than any thing else on earth, I would rather see you dead than to have you turn your back to the foe or desert the cause of your country." "My uncle lies and he knows he does, and it is very hard for us to come down here and give up our life for the nation, and then to be slandered at home in this way. And this is the support and thanks we get." The excitement was too much for the poor fellow. It brought on a return of the fever. He relapsed, and died that night. His body came up the river on the same boat with the lady who was my informant. For the truth of this account I can vouch. How long must such things as this be allowed? How long shall these Copperheads, more vile and despicable by far than Southern rebels, be permitted to hiss their treason in our ears, to poison with their falsehoods the very air we breathe? Is there no strength in our Government to rebuke and suppress treason at the North as well as the South? If there is not, should there not be? Who is to blame for this unreasonable toleration? It is the same spirit which chaffers with traitors as to the enforcement of the laws, which bows and succumbs to the demands of a lawless mob with hands red with blood of murdered infants. One cannot but exclaim with the Saviour: "O, faithless and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you, how long shall I suffer you!"

It may be proper to say that the letter spoken of is now in the hands of the proper parties, and that this Copperhead uncle is watched. The incident illustrates two facts: one is that there is a strong Anti-Copperhead feeling permeating the whole army. The lady who related this story to me, says she has not met with a single Copperhead in the whole army. The other painful fact is that any sympathy with this rebellion, begun by perjury, carried on by falsehood, blunts and destroys apparently all moral sense. Men whose honor before was above reproach, now lie without any provocation or compunction. Let every energy, then, be put forth to put down this spirit wherever it manifests itself.

ANTI-COPPERHEAD.

NEW-JERSEY, Aug. 1, 1863.

American and British Neutrality.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hon. Mr. JOHN LAIRD, M. P., in his place in the British Parliament, in self-justification as a *neutral*, and builder of vessels of war for the rebels, refers to the steamer *America*, which was built at this port. This vessel was designed and built for a tug or tow-boat on the Amoor River, and was so used; *never* as a war vessel.

But how did it happen that the honorable M. P. made no reference to the case of the *General Admiral*, steam frigate, built by the same gentleman as the *America*—WM. H. WEBB, Esq., of this City? Simply because the contrast shows on the one hand *American* neutrality, and the other *English* neutrality.

The contract for building the *General Admiral* was made in 1853. The Crimean war commenced in 1853. Mr. WEBB at once gave notice to the Russian Government that he being a neutral could not go on with his contract, and ceased to build. In 1857 the Crimean war was ended. Mr. WEBB then gave notice to the Russian Government of his readiness to resume and finish his contract, and his proposal was assented to. The *General Admiral* was completed in 1859, "six years after being contracted for."

The *General Admiral* had an American register, American officers (she was commanded by Capt. COMSTOCK) and crew, a regular clearance, sailed under the American flag, and on her outward voyage touched at an English port, and was delivered in "*a time of profound peace*" at the Russian port of Cronstadt.

The facts narrated speak for themselves. The honorable M. P. and others may find in *time* that the course pursued "in fitting out *armed* vessels for the rebels," will "*recoil upon their own pate.*" Our commerce is now being driven from every sea, but we wait in PATIENCE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER TWELVE.

SIXTH PRECINCT.

This Precinct, Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, No. 9 Franklin-street, had no little work to do. At 3 P. M. on Monday an attack was made by a large mob on premises of colored people at No. 42 Baxter-street. Capt. JOURDAN, with Sergeants WALSH and McGIVENY and the second platoon, were soon at the spot, and after a severe fight, in which the force was hotly opposed, the rioters were dispersed, many of them badly injured. Of the force Roundsman RYAN was the only one hurt; he was knocked down and his club wrenched from him, but was at once on his feet again and the in thickest of the fray. Soon after the Captain, with some officers and platoon, repaired to CROOK's, No. 74 Chatham-street, which was being assailed by a mob. A charge was made unexpectedly upon the roughs, the locust liberally used and a general scattering ensued. At 5½ P. M. some 300 men, women and boys attacked the dwellings of colored people in Pell, near Mott street; with the same officers and force, the captain repaired thither, charged upon and routed the assailants. In this cowardly attack by the rioters, Elizabeth Hennessy, a colored woman 37 years of age, was struck and severely injured by a brick; she was rescued by the police, and conveyed to the City Hospital. At 6 P. M., upwards of six hundred rioters attacked a house at Leonard and Baxter streets, occupied by some twenty colored families, stoning in the windows, attempting to break in and fire it. Capt. JOURDAN, with Sergeants WALSH, QUIN and KENNEDY, and first and second platoons, were speedily on hand; a severe fight ensued; the rioters were effectively handled, and dozens lay senseless on the street; ultimately they fled.

About this time, the whole force were ordered to report at Headquarters, and while on their way were met at Mott and Grand streets by a large mob, who greeted them with howling and hooting. They marched steadily on, not noticing the noisy demonstration; but when the crowd assailed them with stones and other missiles, at Broome and Mott streets, they were wheeled and ordered to a charge, which was made in gallant style and carried with it severe punishment to the rioters, who were soon defeated and, save those who were laying in the street, flying. Roundsman HOPKINS was struck in this fight with a stone on the head, which did him some damage. At 6½ P. M., the force was at Headquarters, and soon after were sent with Inspector CARPENTER's command to the Park, where they participated actively—having the right of the line—in punishment meted out to the rioters fleeing from Printing-House-square. After having a settlement with the mob here, Capt. JOURDAN was sent with his force to protect his own Ward. Came upon a mob of six hundred attacking Nos. 104 and 106 Park-street, occupied by colored people; made a charge; had to fight hand-to-hand, using locusts effectively; beat and scattered the rioters; this done, Capt. JOURDAN, repaired to the Station-house, and soon after was ordered to the Fourth Precinct, in conjunction with Capt. BRYAN and his men, to take charge of the Fourth and Sixth Precincts; heard of a riot in Baxter-street, in a locality known as Cow Bay; hurried there, and dispersed a mob which was attacking dwellings; returned to the Fourth Precinct, and during the balance of the night were in reserve.

Tuesday morning, a mob in Leonard-street was assaulting and beating colored people. Capt. JOURDAN, with a force, repaired there, defeated and dispersed the mob, rescued six negroes and brought them in safety to the Station. At 3 P. M., hundreds of the lawless attacked the negro dwellings in Catharine-lane, near Elm. The Sixth Precinct were promptly to the scene, and prevented injury to person or property.

From this time until Wednesday morning quiet prevailed, until 11 o'clock, when Capt. JOURDAN, Sergts. QUINN and KENNEDY were engaged in quelling a mob in Centre, near Worth-street, who were assailing every colored person they met. After this, Sergt. WALSH, with half the force, returned to its own Precinct.

Early in the evening, some 400 rioters attempted to sack and demolish a building at the corner of Mott and Centre streets; Sergt. QUINN, with one platoon, hastened to and attacked the mob. They made a bold resistance, and the fight was severe before they were routed. Here Patrolman CHARLES McDONNELL was injured; he was struck in the face and terribly cut, knocked down, regained his feet, and despite his condition, rejoined his comrades, and did execution enough to more than compensate for his injuries; he did his part bravely and nobly. During the night (Wednesday) there were many demonstrations against the dwellings No. 38 and 40 Baxter-street, occupied by colored people; all of them, however, were promptly met and defeated by the Sixth Precinct, sometimes with and sometimes without a battle.

On Monday the force of this Precinct was at times divided; the reserve under Sergeant WALSH was ordered at noon to the aid of Capt. CAMERON, Eighteenth Precinct; they remained there in defence of the Station-house until the mob became overwhelming, and were the last of the Police who left the building; it was subsequently burned. On Tuesday morning Sergeant WALSH, with one platoon, was part of Inspector CARPENTER's command in the perilous visit to the Second-avenue, where such severe fighting was had. In the afternoon, with his men, he was sent to City Hall, under Inspector LEONARD, where they remained until Wednesday P. M., thence to their own Station.

The duties of the officers and men of this Precinct, as has been seen, were incessant and arduous; theirs seemed to be an almost continuous series of fights or skirmishes. Not one halted or hesitated; all were brave, all true. Especial praise is awarded to Roundsmen HOPKINS and RYAN, and to Patrolman CHARLES McDONNELL, each of whom on all occasions evinced the greatest courage; the two latter were very roughly handled by the mobs, but never faltered.

On Wednesday evening, some four hundred merchants, clerks and others doing business in Capt. JOURDAN's Precinct, tendered their services to him as special patrolmen; they were accepted, sent on duty, and he awards them high praise for the efficiency and value of their services.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The trial of persons indicted for crimes committed during the riots, was resumed in this Court, yesterday morning.

In the case of Marks J. Silva, jointly indicted with Dennis Casey, for murder, in killing and hanging a negro in Twenty-eighth-street, the District-Attorney stated to the Court that he had reasons for wishing to try Casey first, and he was willing to admit that there was great doubt whether Silva had anything to do with the transaction. Messrs. Phillips & Morrison, counsel for Silva, asked that their client might be admitted to bail, which was agreed to by the District-Attorney, and the bail was fixed at $500. Silva is an Englishman, of very unprepossessing appearance, but, as his counsel claim, entirely innocent of any complicity with the crime charged against him, being able to prove a clear *alibi*.

Thomas Cooney, an Irishman, about fifty years of age, jointly indicted with Richard Lynch, for rioting, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Recorder to the extreme penalty of the law for that offence, viz., one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a fine of $250, the imprisonment to continue until the fine is paid. As the prisoner is evidently a pauper, this is equivalent to permanent imprisonment.

The first case tried was that of James Lee, an Irishman, twenty-four years of age, indicted for grand larceny from the clothing-store of Wm. Lippman, in Third-avenue, on the second day of the riots. Mr. Lippman testified that his store was broken into by the mob on the 14th of July, and fifty or sixty of the rioters, including women and children, came into the store, and entered upon a general system of plunder. Witness could not identify prisoner as one of the persons who broke into the store, but on the following day he identified some coats and pants at the Police Station as having been taken from his store. The store tickets were on the clothing when he saw them at the Station-house, and he recognized his private mark on them.

Officer Chotwell, of the Ninth Precinct, testified that he arrested the prisoner on the morning of the 15th of July; he had the clothing above identified in his possession—three coats and a pair of pants; the clothing had Mr. Lippman's trade-mark on it, and he immediately notified him, and he came down to the Station-house and identified it; prisoner told witness when arrested that he bought the clothing of a boy for two dollars. No other witnesses were examined. Counsel for the prisoner argued to the jury that there was no proof that prisoner stole the clothing, but his statement that he bought it of a boy was established to belief—an argument which the District-Attorney answered by reminding the jury that if the prisoner did not steal the property himself, it was his duty as well as his privilege to show that he was somewhere else when the store was robbed—a privilege which the prisoner had neglected to avail himself of, thereby leaving the inference that he could not do so. The Recorder charged the jury upon the law of the case. After an absence of three hours, the jury stated that there was no probability of their agreeing, and they were discharged. G. W. Curtis, Esq., was counsel for the prisoner.

The next case tried was that of Patrick Sweeny, a large powerfully-built respectable-looking Irishman, over six feet high and 47 years of age. Sweeney was indicted for acting as one of the leaders of a riot in Thompson-street, in the neighborhood of what is called the "Arch," where a large number of colored people dwell.

Mr. Rose testified that he lived next door to the "Arch;" that on the night of the 14th of July he saw Sweeney, whom he previously knew by sight, coming down the street with two barrels, one containing straw; witness and another person went to Sweeney and asked him what he was going to do, but got no answer; witness then took the barrels and threw them into the street, when the crowd set fire to them; heard some of the crowd say "Bring out the d—d niggers;" after the barrels were set on fire Sweeney left, and witness had not seen him since.

Jacob Melver, living next to the "Arch," testified to seeing the barrels brought down the street by Sweeny; they were placed in the "Arch," and he heard the crowd say, "Let us burn the d— niggers out;" this was between twelve and two o'clock at night; after the barrels were taken into the street and burnt the crowd dispersed; saw Sweeny take one of the barrels out of the "Arch" and put it in the street.

Frederick Here, residing at the same place as the last witness, testified to seeing Sweeny in the crowd that night, but could not recollect hearing him say anything.

Edward Jones, living at No. 33 Thompson-street, testified to seeing Sweeny pass by his house with two barrels, followed him, when prisoner turned round, shook his fist in witness' face and asked him what he wanted; witness being frightened, went back to his house; also saw prisoner several times during the day in the crowd which pelted witness' house with stones; heard a man in the crowd that night say that if it had not been for Melver they would have burnt out the niggers; prisoner blackguarded witness' wife as she was standing in front of her house, and told her to "Go away and mind her own business."

Mrs. Jones, wife of previous witness, corroborated his testimony, and said that when the barrels were first brought to the Arch, by Sweeny, she heard the men say they were going to burn out the negroes; saw Sweeny several times during the day walking about the street in that neighborhood; when prisoner came up with the barrels he was followed by about a dozen persons.

James Garvey, called for the defence, testified that on the night in question he went to the residence of Sweeny, about nine o'clock, and found him abed; Mr. Judge called while he was there to get Sweeny to remove some furniture from his house, which was near the Arch, and which he was fearful would be burned out; Sweeny got up and went out and helped remove the furniture, and then went home; saw some boys carrying the barrels to the Arch before Sweeny went out; had heard that the "Arch" was to be burnt, can't say who I heard it from; heard somebody shout fire; couldn't say who shouted; the shout came from the Arch; have known Sweeny for 20 years; am no particular friend of his; he works for Singer & Co.; he left his work that morning because the mob compelled him to do so.

Mr. Judge (called for the defence) testified to pretty much the same thing as the previous witness. The District-Attorney tried hard to get out of him the reason why he anticipated that the "Arch" would be burnt that night, but could get no satisfactory answer.

Alice Heffron testified that she saw Mr. Rose, the first witness for the prosecution, help build the fire in Thompson-street; in her estimation there was a thousand persons in the crowd that night.

Mr. Wm. F. Howe, counsel for the prisoner, summed up the case for his client, and claimed that Sweeny had nothing whatever to do with the alleged riot in Thompson street, but was there in the capacity of a preserver of the public peace, and for the protection of the property of his neighbors.

District-Attorney Hall, in summing up the case for the people, took occasion to say that he loathed, as much as any man in this community, certain provisions of the Conscription law, which was the primary cause of the late riots; but it was the duty of every citizen to uphold the law, and to assist in preserving the peace and the suppression of mobs. A few years ago he was forced by the United States Marshal to assist in apprehending a fugitive slave; and although the Fugitive Slave law was abhorrent to his feelings, yet he aided, as he was bound to do, in sustaining the law. The only protection of the citizen under our free government was the law, and it was the interest and the duty of every citizen to uphold the authorities in sustaining the law and suppressing mob violence. He was ashamed to say that this case of Sweeny was the strongest case which he, as the prosecuting officer, would be able to present to a jury on charge of "rioting," and it was only because this was a case of small riot that the law had been able to fix upon and identify one of the parties engaged in it. In cases of a large riot in which thousands of persons were engaged, it was almost impossible to identify individuals, and therefore they generally escaped. The District Attorney alluded to the evident fear under which witnesses for the prosecution gave their testimony in these cases, and said it was not at all strange that they should be thus timid; no doubt many of them had been threatened if they gave testimony against the prisoners; he himself had received anonymous threatening letters enough, since these prosecutions commenced, to make the fortune of any ragpicker who might dispose of them to the paper-merchant.

The Recorder charged the jury, who, after an absence of ten minutes, returned a verdict of "guilty." The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday next.

The next case brought on for trial was that of Theodore Osterstock, 27 years of age, native of Pennsylvania, circus rider, indicted for riot. The prisoner was alleged to be one of a large crowd who broke into the store of Mr. Roesner, in Greenwich-street, near Liberty, on the second day of the riot.

Henry Verplank testified that on the night of the 14th ult., he was standing on the corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets, when a crowd of 300 persons or over came down the street, "smashing and breaking things." Witness immediately left the place for fear of being injured; did not see them break into Mr. Roesner's store; recognize the prisoner as one of the persons composing the mob.

Samuel Roesner testified that his store was broken into about half-past ten o'clock at night; he kept a boot and shoe store; after getting into his store the mob commenced robbing everything they could find; the amount of property stolen was $3,000; knew the prisoner, but can't say whether he was one of the persons who robbed his store or not.

John Schmidt, keeper of a lager-bier saloon, Nos. 157 and 159 Greenwich-street, testified to seeing a crowd of fifty or more breaking into the store of Mr. Roesner about half-past ten o'clock, and subsequently about twelve o'clock breaking into a drug-store in the same neighborhood; has known the prisoner for two years; saw him at the time of the attack on the shoe-store throwing bricks at the building; afterward saw him coming out of the store with goods in his hands.

On cross-examination witness was asked if he had ever been charged with murder, to which he replied "Yes;" but on the redirect examination it came out that the "murder" consisted in killing one of the rioters who attempted to break into his place; the charge was dismissed by the Coroner when the facts came out on the inquest, and the District-Attorney told witness that if he had killed half a dozen of the rioters he would not have been troubled by the prosecuting authorities.

George Hadden testified to seeing the mob on the night in question, but did not see the prisoner; on the Saturday night following prisoner was in his place of business, and a dispute arising between him and another person, prisoner threatened that he would have his (witness') place of business "turned inside out."

Dr. Whitehead, keeper of a drug-store in Greenwich-street, (called for the defence,) testified—That just previous to the attack on the shoe store, prisoner came into his store, and during the sacking of the shoe-store he stood in front of his shop; he did not participate in the attack on the store; I have known the prisoner five years; cannot be mistaken as to his identity.

The testimony closed with this witness, and the case was summed up by Mr. ANDERSON for the prisoner, and by District-Attorney HALL for the prosecution. After an absence of a few moments the jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The next case was that of HENRY KEEFER, (not a riot case,) who was indicted for grand larceny.

JOHN FREDERICK testified that on the 23d of July he lost a mare from West Forty-fifth-street, and next saw her at the horse market in charge of the prisoner. KEEFER ran from him, but he was arrested and taken to the Station-house. By consent of the District-Attorney, a plea of guilty to attempt at grand larceny was put in, and prisoner was remanded for sentence.

PATRICK MURPHY, an Irish youth, indicted for rioting, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Grand Jury came into Court during the session, and presented indictments against a large number of other prisoners for various offences committed during the riots; among the number, one for burglary and riot against JAMES WHITTEN *alias* WHITTEN, the leader of the mob which attacked the *Tribune* office. He is a well-known blustering Secessionist, and can be easily identified by more than fifty witnesses.

The Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

HORRIBLE MURDER BY A GROCERY CLERK.

The Hatchet and the Knife—A Widow Woman the Victim—Jealousy the Cause—The Murderer Surrenders Himself.

Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, a horrible murder was committed at No. 356 Tenth-avenue, the victim being Mrs. CAROLINE HEISTERBURGH, a widow woman, 23 years of age, the mother of three children. It appears that FREDERICK MUNTER, a German, employed as clerk in the store of NICHOLAS HELLMER, brother of the deceased, doing business at the above number, had fallen desperately in love with Mrs. HEISTERBURGH. Some weeks ago he proposed marriage to the fair widow and received a response which led him to press his suit with much earnestness. He seemed sanguine of winning the hand and heart of Mrs. H., but it appears that on further acquaintance her regard for him diminished, and she determined not to marry him, although she did not make known her decision. MUNTER observed that she had treated him with a certain degree of coolness *for two or three weeks past, which fact aroused his* jealousy. He imagined that Mrs. H. had another lover, and that all his hopes of winning her heart were lost; this made him desperate, and he determined to take her life. Accordingly, yesterday morning, MUNTER, armed with a butcher's knife and a hatchet, proceeded to her room, and after knocking her senseless to the floor, struck her two powerful blows in the face with the hatchet, and then cut her throat from ear to ear with the knife. She died almost instantly.

MUNTER made no effort to escape, but hastened off to the Twentieth Ward Station-house and surrendered himself to Capt. WALLING. He stated that he had murdered a woman, and wished to be locked up; he was thought to be joking at first, but the truth of his statement was soon ascertained. Below will be found the most important portion of the testimony, taken before Coroner RANNEY, a letter written by the prisoner, and the verdict of the jury.

Edward H. Hellmer being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live at No. 312 West Thirty-third-street; I knew the deceased Caroline Heisterburgh in her life time; she was my aunt; I also know the prisoner, Frederick Munter; have known him for more than three years; I am clerk in a wholesale liquor store at No. 150 Water-street; I sleep up stairs in this house where both the prisoner and deceased resided; at 5½ o'clock this morning I was awoke by a call from the prisoner; I arose and went down stairs and through the room in the rear of the grocery store where the prisoner was in the habit of sleeping, as I passed through I saw deceased lying on the floor near the bed; the room was dark and I thought perhaps she had fainted and so I went for water; when I arrived in the store I asked the prisoner what was the

[illegible] grocery and liquor counters, perfectly quiet; no other person was there; he replied he had killed her, or words to that effect; I opened the door without going into the room, looked on the carpet, saw blood on the floor but did not look afterwards, not having courage enough to do it; he said he would go and look on her again to see if she was really dead; he did so and I remained in the store; he soon returned and said she was dead; I asked him what he did it for; he said, "because she deserved it;" "How?" I asked; and in reply he said "It would be all found out;" he also said he was going to the Station-house to give himself up, and went that way; this was the last I saw of him, and all I know of the matter; I was often with the prisoner, but never heard him threaten to take her life; I know nothing of his private matters connected with deceased, except it was said he wished to marry her; the knife and hatchet now shown are those used in the grocery-store.

Henry Sure being sworn, says: I live at No. 313 West Thirty-third-street, and have apartments up stairs; I knew the deceased, and have been acquainted with the prisoner for five years; the deceased told me two months ago that she was going to marry the prisoner; this morning I passed through the room where the deceased now lies, and where the prisoner usually sleeps, and saw the prisoner in bed as usual; I went for milk in the store, made some coffee, left the house and went down town; I knew of no trouble between them, except the deceased told me five or six weeks ago that the prisoner wanted to marry her, but she did not want him; I think some intimacy has existed between them for six weeks or two months.

James Biemer being sworn, deposes and says: I am a member of the New-York Police, and live at No. 286 West Thirty-seventh-street; at 20 minutes to 6 o'clock this morning, I was informed that a woman had been murdered on the corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, by Frederick Munter; I came here and found the deceased lying on her back, in the room in the rear of the grocery, dead; her head was near the bed, and her feet pointing to the window on Thirty-third-street; I looked for weapons, but found none except two razors, one on the bureau and the other in the shaving-box under the bed, but they showed no evidence of having been used; a doctor was here, who said he thought the deed was done with a hatchet or cleaver; I searched for them in the store and found them; the hatchet was concealed under the counter in a box, and was bloody both on *the handle and blade; the cleaver was on the chopping-block, and was not bloody*; I took them to the Station-house; when I arrived I found the prisoner there; I asked him what he killed the woman with; he said *he struck her three times with the hatchet, and then cut her throat* with a large meat-knife that could be found on the meat block; he also said that if I would look under the counter I should find the hatchet; I asked him what he killed her for, and he said he was in love with her, but that some one else was in the way; this is all I know of the matter.

Dr. H. D. Ramsey examined the body of deceased and found that death was caused by hemorrhage from three large wounds about the neck and face; the first was upon the neck, extending from ear to ear, and severing all the large blood vessels; the other two were upon the face, on the left side, extending through the cheek and fracturing the jawbone; they were five inches in length and in nearly a vertical direction.

The following is a copy of a letter, written in German, which was found in the prisoner's trunk:

New-York, Aug. 6, 1863—Evening, 12 o'clock.

It is surely a very sorry thing that I must do such a dreadful deed, but I cannot forgive her what she has done to me; she has blasted all my hopes and joys in this world, and if there is a merciful God in Heaven may he have mercy on that woman; but her heart is as a stone to me, and now that I cannot live with her, I can at least die with her, and I hope that God will take her and my soul in mercy to him. I write over everything that I possess to the three small children; I have got one hundred dollars in the bank, and that which is in this house is all for them, and take them up as orphan children who have no father and no mother; that is all I have to write. I can now lie in peace with the hope that God will take my poor soul to Heaven. F. CH. M.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who soon rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to her death from hemorrhage, the result of wounds inflicted at the hands of Frederick Munter, Aug. 7, 1863."

The prisoner, who is only 23 years of age, was then committed to the Tombs for trial. He had nothing to say relative to the charge preferred against him.

A New Dodge to Obtain Money from the Relief Fund—The "Visitor" and "Assistant Visitor" in Trouble.

A new dodge to swindle the Corporation out of moneys belonging to the Volunteer Family Aid Fund, has been developed before Justice Connolly at the Tombs. Mr. Michael J. Ryan, of No. 40 Centre-street, is Assistant Treasurer for the Fund for the Fourth Senatorial District. On and prior to the 8th of July, one Frank Fleet was employed as "visitor," to make inquiries and report on the genuineness of applicants' claims living in the Eighth Ward. John Gavin was also employed as "assistant visitor" for the same Ward. On the certificates issued by these men, the claims of applicants for relief were honored and paid. Facts have recently come to the knowledge of Mr. Ryan that on or about the 8th ultimo, Fleet and Gavin did wickedly and corruptly conspire together to utter false tokens to obtain moneys from the relief fund, with intent to cheat and defraud the Corporation of New-York, and that they subsequently did obtain divers sums of money, amounting, in the aggregate, to $30. As charged, Fleet & Gavin had filled out certificates containing the assumed names of John Campbell and John Dunn, and purporting to be the names of soldiers whose families were entitled to relief. Mr. Ryan avers that these names were knowingly and designedly written upon the tokens by Fleet & Gavin, for the sole purpose of cheating and raising money for their own personal benefit. Again it is set forth that the parties complained of issued a certificate *to Charlotte Campbell, and prevailed upon her* to present it to the Treasurer, and demand payment; to falsely represent that her husband, John Campbell, was in the army. According to the affidavit, the "visitor" and his "assistant" *further induced her to take another certificate* issued to Mary Dunn, and represent to the Treasurer, on presenting it, that Mrs. Dunn was unable, by reason of sickness, to present the same in person. The woman Campbell listened to their urgent entreaties, and presenting three bogus certificates for $12 each, drew the money, and, paying it over to Gavin, received one-third of the amount ($12) for the part she played in the alleged swindling operation. This woman, who lives at No. 5 Wooster-street, also makes an affidavit setting forth that, two or three months ago, Gavin made a proposition for her to join him in making money out of the relief fund, and was very persistent in his overtures.

On the statement made by Mr. Ryan, Justice Connolly issued his warrant for Fleet and Gavin, and yesterday afternoon, Officer Blunt, of the Tombs Police Court, arrested them. The prisoners were admitted to bail for examination. They deny the charges *in toto*, and claim their ability to successfully refute them.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Blunt in the chair.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller:

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Aug. 7, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

As a result of the recent disgraceful riot in this city, there has been presented to this Department a large number of claims, amounting in the aggregate, to several hundred thousand dollars, for damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the outrageous proceedings of the mob, and for which payment is demanded by virtue of the statute (chapter 428 of 1855.

The said statute provides, (section 1,) that "whenever any building, or other real or personal property shall be destroyed or injured in consequence of any mob or riot, the city or county in which such property was situated, shall be liable to an action by or in behalf of the party whose property was thus destroyed or injured, for the damages sustained by reason thereof."

It appears from this section that the county as well as the City is liable to be sued for such damages, and as your Honorable Board represents the same constituency and interests as the City authorities do, the Comptroller feels it to be his duty to request that you will appoint a Committee to confer with and advise him and other officers of the Corporation in regard to the measures to be adopted in relation to the settlement of the claims referred to.

As a matter of justice to many industrious and law-abiding citizens, who have been suddenly deprived of their property and the means of gaining a livelihood, the Comptroller considers it incumbent upon him to use his best endeavors to have their claims considered and fairly adjusted as soon as practicable.

Respectfully submitted,

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

The communication was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Purdy, Davis, Ely and Weisman.

The Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

The Shooting Case in the Fourth Ward—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Bridget Haggarty, shot by her husband, Dennis Haggarty, at No. 60 Catharine-street, on Thursday afternoon. An accurate account of the affair appeared in the Times yesterday morning. There was but one witness examined whose testimony was of any importance. This was a Mrs. Rebecca Brown, who resides in the same house, and who states that the prisoner came home about 2 P. M. and sent her (the witness) for some ale; that she procured the ale, and after it was drank left the room; that in a little time she heard high words between deceased and her husband, and that she was startled by hearing a pistol fired. She ran to the place and found deceased dead.

The prisoner himself made one or two contradictory statements of the affair when arrested, first admitting [illegible] box. The jury rendered a verdict that "deceased came to her death from a pistol discharged in the hands of her husband, Dennis Haggarty."

The prisoner was remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Additional Claims for Damages.

The following claims for damages have been filed with the Comptroller since Wednesday:

Margaret Dowling, No. 66 Roosevelt-st.	$106 21
J. P. Schoonmaker, No. 97 West 32d-st.	[illegible]
Thomas F. De Lilley, No. 97 West 32d-st.	[illegible]
Jeremiah Baldwin, No. 98 West 19th-st.	[illegible]
Charles Merrill & Sons, No. 556 Grand-st.	[illegible]
John B. Mariot, No. [illegible] 3d-av.	[illegible]
Mrs. Bauman, No. 230 Avenue A.	[illegible]
Albro Lyons, No. 25 Vandewater-st.	2,300 00
G. Targee, 3d-av. and 40th-st.	1,000 00
Caroline Marsh, No. 1,132 Broadway	[illegible]
Charlotte Wild, No. 1,132 Broadway	[illegible]
Walter S. Hurd, Allertons' Hotel	1,706 [illegible]
Michael Conkle, Allertons' Hotel	[illegible]
James A. Freeman, Allertons' Hotel	[illegible]
George Wallerton, Allertons' Hotel	[illegible]
George H. Montgomery, Allertons' Hotel	[illegible]
William C. Moore, Allertons' Hotel	[illegible]
Charles H. Allerton, Allertons' Hotel	2,475 48
Thomas C. Tripler, No. 30 Vandewater-st.	[illegible]
Ann Callen, Lexington-av., near 44th-st.	[illegible]
A. Green, Nos. 231 and 403 West 42d-st.	1,326 [illegible]
E. D. Cockerville, No. 916 Broadway	[illegible]
Chas. Sawyer, Avenue B	618 44
James Godfrey, No. 72 Catharine-st.	[illegible]
Jacob Bamberg, No. 96 West 32d-st.	100 00
Van Horn & Freeman, 14th-st. and Avenue C.	1,000 00
Brown & Harper, West 28th-st.	142 00
Abbey A. Halsey, No. 200 4th-av.	129 47
Patrick Coyle, No. 96 West 28th-st.	[illegible]
Edward Moreau, No. 273 West 37th-st.	[illegible]
Geo. Phillips, No. 96 West 32d-st.	148 63
H. A. Morgan, No. 97 West 32d-st.	132 00
C. Calaman, No. 96 West 32d-st.	143 00
Ogden & Co., lumber-yard, destroyed in Avenue C, near 13th-st.	26,000 00
Chas. E. Jenkins, Provost-Marshal of the 9th District, by direction of the Government, presents a bill of	342 13
Joseph Lapraham, No. 673 3d-av., injury to wife and child	5,000 00
Rollin Cornin, robbed of money	133 00
Hiram Jeliff, No. 289 9th-av.	70 25
George Bindahart, No. 8 Morris-st.	225 00
E. C. Morgan and wife, No. 32 West 29th-st., clothing, jewelry, etc., stolen	1,303 70
Richard F. Egan, loss of horse used by Col. O'Brien	200 00
Sarah H. Trotter, No. 22 West 29th-st.	[illegible] 17
S. W. Trotter, No. 22 West 29th-st.	144 50
Wm. Trotter, Jr., No. 22 West 29th-st.	[illegible]
John Flannelly, No. 308 East 10th-st.	[illegible]
Henry Roskamp, No. 114 Greenwich-st.	119 25
Wm. S. Ross, loss of property in 8th and 14th Wards	1,130 00
Lewis Levy, 3d-av., near 28th-st., stock of clothing	17,317 25
F. Thornton, No. 1,132 Broadway	480 20
H. M. Lewers, No. 609 Greenwich-st.	[illegible]
Wm. P. Powell, No. 2 Dover-st.	2,357 [illegible]
Mary S. Arnold, No. 39 West 32d-st., gold watch stolen	[illegible]
Abigail Knouse, No. 53 Market-st.	1,003 00
Asahel Abbott, music teacher, corner of Ann and Nassau, loss of business	[illegible]
G. E. Lane, loss of pocket-book, watch and eye	1,30[illegible]
D. P. Bosworth, dining saloon, 35th-st.	71 12
John Brady, damage to building, 29th-st.	200 00
E. W. Simonds, Union Steam Works, loss of clothes	[illegible]
M. Lynch, loss of property, 2d-av. and 23d-st.	[illegible]
James Freel, loss of gold watch	70 00
Lottie Morton, No. 1,163 Broadway	[illegible]
P. Liberich, No. 196 1st-av.	55 00
P. Paysan, 8th-av., robbery of watch	[illegible]
H. J. Newton, loss of piano, 132 Greenwich-st.	50 00
S. L. Newberry, jewelry store, No. [illegible] 1st-av.	2,715 00
Hy. Dubois, No. 200 W. 43d-st., robbed in Park	175 00
W. Smith, No. 41 E. Broadway, robbed of watch	[illegible]
G. Van Sandt, damage to building in Thames-st.	[illegible]
Sarah Brown, No. 313 West 28th-st., clothing	[illegible]
Chas. L. Barrett, No. 104½ East 31st-st., robbery of clothes	75 00
D. Robbins, Nos. 37 and 39 Cherry-st., robbed	[illegible]
C. F. Weitgen, No. 821 3d-av.	[illegible]
Joseph Banks, Union Steam Works	[illegible]
P. Brady, loss by fire, No. 683 3d-av.	3,466 75
Boyle & Kennedy, Nos. 1,166 and 1,167 Broadway (goods)	2,500 00
H. P. Bowers, No. 42 East 29th-st., watches	[illegible]
Cath. Schuelle, No. 5 Suffolk-st., household furniture	261 70
James Candler, No. 861 2d-av., carpet	40 00
A. Carhart, No. 163 West 28th-st., watch and chain	75 00
Sol. Kerby, No. 118 Broadway, furniture	175 00
John B. Fowler, loss on buildings, Nos. [illegible] and 202 West 28th-st., 98 West 28th-st. and 113 West 24th-st.	[illegible]
Benj. F. Manniere, Provost-Marshal for U. S.—Loss of clothing and equipage	[illegible]
Furniture	[illegible]
Stationery	[illegible]
Mrs. Sarah Levy, for house No. 94 West 32d-st.	3,000 00
D. A. LeCount, Barrow-st.	[illegible]
Nelson Crawford, No. 346 7th-av.	[illegible]
Th. Williams, No. 43 Thomas-st.	[illegible]
W. H. Cheney, No. 98 West 33d-st.	[illegible]
C. Muller, No. 220 West 30th-st.	[illegible]
H. Thomas, No. 95 West 32d-st.	[illegible]
C. Evans, corner Grand-st. and Bowery	[illegible]
R. Carroll, 135th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.	[illegible]
Second Bethel Church, No. 120 West 30th-st.	[illegible]
M. Davis, No. 147 East 28th-st.	[illegible]
J. Nimer, No. 95 West 32d-st.	[illegible]
Eugene Johnson, Fulton, near Front	[illegible]
H. Stokely, No. 95 West 33d-st.	[illegible]
T. J. Adkins, No. 312 West 26th-st.	[illegible]
J. H. Brown, Catharine-lane	[illegible]
Elizabeth Mark, No. 94 West 33d-st.	[illegible]
Sarah Edwards, No. 320 Delancey-st.	[illegible]
M. Thomas, No. 31 Monroe-st.	200 00
T. A. Saunders, No. 16 East Broadway	[illegible]
Maria Smith, No. 124 West 19th-st.	100 00
J. Houseman, No. 97 West 33d-st.	[illegible]
Elizabeth Roberts, No. 24 Hamilton-st.	[illegible]
Phil. Blake, No. 147 East 28th-st.	[illegible]
W. Clark, No. 58 King-st.	[illegible]
Rosa Cisco, No. 97 West 27th-st.	[illegible]
T. Blanchard, No. 203 East Broadway	[illegible]
Mary Moore, No. 78 Crosby-st.	[illegible]
H. E. Townsend, No. 40 Ridge-st.	[illegible]
H. S. Taylor, No. 6 Jersey-st.	[illegible]
John Ham, No. 185 Thompson-st.	[illegible]
M. Dubois, No. 2 Dover-st.	125 00
Alice Green, No. 16 West 16th-st.	[illegible]
H. Simmons, No. 273 West 28th-st.	[illegible]
Sam. Peters, No. 164 4th-st.	[illegible]
Rebecca Roberts, No. 146 West 30th-st.	[illegible]
Martha Evans, Grand-st.	[illegible]
Ann Finney, No. 216 Baxter-st.	[illegible]
Martha Williams, No. 43 Thomas-st.	[illegible]
Mary Ann Jones, No. 92 Mulberry-st.	[illegible]
Harriet Biler, 27th-st. and 7th-av.	[illegible]
Mary Ann Williams, No. 22 Mott-st.	[illegible]
Fred. Lynch, 8th-av. and 28th-st.	[illegible]
Charles Flowers, No. 38 Chestnut-st.	[illegible]
Clara Day, No. 97 West 33d-st.	[illegible]
Ellen Flowers, No. 38 Chestnut-st.	[illegible]
Josephine Laidlow, 3d-av. and 118th-st.	[illegible]
Mary Heddon, No. 95 West 32d-st.	[illegible]
Eliza Steele, Colored Orphan Asylum	[illegible]
F. A. Curl, No. 147 East 28th-st.	[illegible]
W. Le Count, Hudson-st.	[illegible]
M. Morris, No. 112 West 33d-st.	[illegible]
Francis Stryker, No. 109 Church-st.	[illegible]
J. E. Addison, No. 94 West 32d-st.	[illegible]
J. Anderson, No. 343 West 26th-st.	[illegible]
J. Woodward, No. 2 Dover-st.	95 00
Lavinia Jackson, No. 99 West 27th-st.	100 00
Israel W. Johnson, No. 112 West 33d-st.	[illegible]
J. E. Johnson, No. 112 West 33d-st.	[illegible]
H. Stokely, No. 112 West 33d-st.	[illegible]
H. A. Price, No. 323 West 30th-st.	75 00
Jane Martin, 27th-st. and 7th-av.	22 00
Ann Hoagland, No. 218 West 12th-st.	[illegible]
Matilda Thomas	[illegible]
C. Humphrey, No. 3 Jersey-st.	74 00

The Board of Directors of the Third-avenue Railroad Company have sent to the Comptroller the following extracts from their minutes:

"The President stated that during the recent riots this Company had one horse killed by being shot, several cars injured, the receipts of the month impaired several thousand dollars, and the mortality of the horses somewhat increased consequent by fright, disarrangement of feed, &c., and wished the opinion of the Board as to any claim they might desire to make, when on motion, it was resolved that this Company deem it inexpedient to present any claim against the City for loss of horses or damage to cars, or any other consequential damage sustained by the late riot or mob, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July last."

Naval Movements.

REPORTED REMOVAL OF CHIEF ENGINEER STIMERS.

Some interest was occasioned yesterday in naval circles by the announcement that Chief Engineer Stimers, the Inspector of iron-clad machinery in this vicinity, is to be removed on the 15th of August, and Chief Engineer William R. King, now superintending iron-clad vessels in the West, to be ordered in his place. The report, on being traced to *its source, was found to emanate from a letter received by a naval officer here from a friend in the* Navy Department. The following is a paragraph from it:

"The policy of the Government in regard to iron-clad vessels is said to be about to undergo a change here. I understand that turrets are henceforward to be done away with. So far as New-York is concerned, it is decided to remove Chief Engineer Stimers, and to send in his place Chief Engineer Wm. R. King, one of the ablest officers in the Engineer corps, and who was spoken of for the office of Chief Engineer of the navy."

Mr. King is now in Cincinnati.

DEPARTURE OF TRANSPORTS.

The United States steamer *Union* sailed from the Southwest Spit yesterday evening for Pensacola, carrying an immense cargo of stores, provisions and ammunition, and a large mail for that portion of the fleet, cruising in the neighborhood of Florida. The United States steamer *New Peru*, recently the *United States*, sailed last evening for Charleston, taking also a large cargo of necessaries for Admiral Dahlgren's squadron. These vessels took out several officers and some hundreds of seamen for different men-of-war. They are to return immediately with invalids, &c., to be reloaded. The batch of letters to the South Atlantic fleet will be forwarded in a few days from the Navy-yard, where transports are now fitting out.

GREAT FEAT IN NAVAL ORDNANCE.

Within the past few days there have arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard two 200-pound Parrot guns rifled. This is the first time ordnance of this calibre has been submitted to the rifling process in this country. The guns resemble the 100-pounders in every respect, save that there is a "reinforce" about the breech which materially strengthens them. The Parrot foundry has now a 300-pound gun rifling, and naval circles anticipate its successful operation. One of the iron-clads attached to the South Atlantic fleet under Admiral Dahlgren is said to be armed with a weapon of the latter kind, but which one is not known. The largest gun in the navy before the advent of this piece was the "Dahlgren" 450-pounder, which required 35 pounds of powder. Guns are now in course of construction which will require 60 pounds of powder at a single discharge, and it is said that the armament of the *Puritan* and *Dictator*, Mr. Ericsson's new ocean iron-clads, will consist of pieces invented by that gentleman, each of which will be able to burn from 70 to 80 pounds of powder. While the size of the guns is increasing in magnitude every day in our navy, it is a fact worthy of notice that the number of men needed to work them is decreasing—four sailors being able to handle a 15-inch gun more readily at present than 20 men could manage an old 32-pounder.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBEL PIRATES.

A letter dated from Bahia, July 26, on board of the United States steamer *Mohican*, which was sent in search of the pirates, states that she (the *Florida*) was at the island of Los Rocas on the 14th instant, where her Surgeon and Paymaster were drowned by the swamping of their boat. Here she got seventy tons of coal, and left on a cruise. We can hear nothing or see nothing of the *Alabama*, from which we conclude she has left this coast entirely. As for the *Georgia*, we think she is in some secluded bay on the coast, awaiting her guns by the *Coster*. It is some satisfaction to know that she will have to wait a very long time. The United States ship *Onward* left here on the 25th instant, on a cruise. American vessels are taking out Brazilian registers, availing themselves thereby of the Brazilian flag. This is hard. There should be more American men-of-war here.

Fund for the Benefit of the Police, Military and Fire Departments.

A meeting of the contributors to the above fund will be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear the reports of the Committee appointed at the last meeting. By order of the officers of the meeting.

EZRA NYE, Secretary.

The following is a complete list of subscriptions to the above fund up to Saturday, Aug. 1. Most of them have already been acknowledged—some, however, inaccurately, and others have been increased since their publication. *The delay in those which have not been acknowledged at all, has been in consequence of the absence from the City of the Chairman,* to whom they were sent:

Leonard W. Jerome	$1,000	Hudson River R. Co.	$1,000
Paul S. Forbes	500	B'k of Commerce, N. Y.	[illegible]
Henry J. Raymond	200	H. F. Vail, Cashier	1,000
Brown Brothers & Co.	1,000	Van Schaick & Massett	[illegible]
Pacific Mail Steamship Company	1,000	Addison G. Jerome	[illegible]
		Delmonicos	[illegible]
Henry A. Stone & Son	[illegible]	H. W. Gray	[illegible]
James H. Banker	[illegible]	T. C. Durant	100
G. S. Robbins & Son	[illegible]	C. Baker, Jr.	100
M. H. Grinnell, Pres't for Sun Ins. Co.	1,000	Merriam & Bell	100
		Richard Schell	100
Duncan, Sherman & Co	500	E. M. Block	100
Schuchard & Gebhard	[illegible]	Henry Yelverton	100
Wm. Agnew & Sons	[illegible]	Henry F. Vail	100
The Atlantic Mu. Ins. Co., by Charles Dennis, V. P.	1,000	Geo. T. Tatman	100
		Geo. Deforest	100
		John Paine	100
Clark, Dodge & Co.	[illegible]	Wm. W. Marston	100
John M. Tobin	250	Maxwell & Co.	100
Bentley & Burton	100	O. Lawrence	100
Moses Taylor	[illegible]	E. K. Alburtis	100
Isaac Bell	[illegible]	W. D. Mangam	100
Wm. Clarke	[illegible]	Geo. W. Hodges	100
Robert L. Hone, Pres't	[illegible]	Sherman & Wilbert	100
Edward Minturn	[illegible]	N. Y. Lead Co.	100
Hallgarten & Herzfeld	[illegible]	Edgar Ketchum	100
		Chas. A. Heckscher	100
Simeon Draper	[illegible]	S. G. Wheeler, Jr.	100
Shoe & Leather Bank	[illegible]	Jno. L. Aspinwall	100
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	The New York Tribune	100
Francis Bacon	[illegible]		
Joseph Harper	[illegible]	Scoville Manufacturing Co.	100
John Heey	[illegible]		
United States Trust Co. of New York	[illegible]	G. S. Robbins' additional	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Bank	500	Geo. Griswold Gray	200
David Dows	[illegible]	Naylor & Co.	250
Ezra Nye	[illegible]	Morris Ketchum	[illegible]
L. Roberts	[illegible]	F. S. Winston, Pres. for Mutual Life Ins. Company, N. Y.	1000
Howland & Frothingham	[illegible]		
John Stewart	[illegible]	George D. Phelps	[illegible]
Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., by H. G. Allerton	[illegible]	Burdett & Gerrit	100
		Wilson & Camman	100
		Geo. Smith	500
B. F. Fox	100	Caldwell & Morris	100
Tiffany & Co.	[illegible]	Russell Sturgis	100
Morgan Dix	[illegible]	Geo. W. Blunt	100
Sheel & Reynolds	[illegible]	G. V. Hecker	25
John J. Astor, Jr.	[illegible]	S. O. Colt	25
Stursan, Dennett & Co.	[illegible]	Park & Tilford	25
Thomas Jeremiah	[illegible]	A. T. Stewart	5,000
D. Hilton	[illegible]	New-York Stock Exchange, (with a reservation of a portion to be appropriated to the Colored Relief Fund)	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]		
W. S. Gilman	100		
Swan, Day & Co.	[illegible]		
Henry Sheldon	[illegible]		5,000
Henry W. Smith	[illegible]	Ballard, Phelps & Co	[illegible]
[illegible] Yeats	[illegible]	Stone Brothers	[illegible]
[illegible] Delmold	[illegible]	Thos. Suffern	[illegible]
[illegible] Bonnell, Jr.	[illegible]	Young, Shultz & Co.	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]	Ambrose K. Ely	[illegible]
W. G. Hunsberger	[illegible]	W. D. Jones & Gallet	[illegible]
Elias Howe, Jr.	[illegible]	Chs. A. Bristed	[illegible]
[illegible] Ahern	[illegible]	[illegible] Spencer	[illegible]
[illegible] Railroad Co.	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chas. H. Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	A Friend	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hon. George Opdyke	[illegible]	Goodyear & Wilkins	[illegible]
Bogert & Kneeland	[illegible]	White, Sheffield & Co.	[illegible]
C. N. Storms	[illegible]	Lathrop, Ludington & Co.	[illegible]
F. Walker & Sons	[illegible]		
A. W. Spies	[illegible]	Geo. W. Blunt	[illegible]
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	[illegible]	Geo. V. Hecker	[illegible]
Foster & Thomson	[illegible]	Cash	[illegible]
Halsted & Stiles	[illegible]		

Bank of North America, New-York, Aug. 1, 1863.

Leonard W. Jerome, Esq., Chairman:

Dear Sir: At your request, I annex a list of Bank subscriptions to the Police, Military and Firemen's Fund, received up to this date. The balance of subscriptions will, I trust, be made on next week, and ought to reach in the aggregate $25,000.

Yours, truly, JOHN P. YELVERTON, Treasurer.

Manhattan Bank	$1,000	Mechanics' Bank	$500
Union Bank	1,000	Bank of America	1,000
Phenix	[illegible]	Merchants' Bank	1,000
City Bank	[illegible]	Tradesmen's Bank	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	Chemical Bank	500
Leather Manufac. Bk.	[illegible]	Seventh Ward	[illegible]
Bank of State N. Y.	[illegible]	Am. Ex. Bank	1,000
Bank of the Republic	[illegible]	Chatham Bank	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	Bank of North Amer.	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	Metropolitan Bank	1,000
Continental Bank	[illegible]	Bank of Commonw'th.	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	Atlantic Bank	[illegible]
Importers' & Traders'	[illegible]	Mechanics' Assoc'n	[illegible]
Grocery Bank	[illegible]	New-York Exchange	[illegible]
Bank of New-York	[illegible]	Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]
Butchers' & Drovers'	[illegible]	Mechanics' & Traders'	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Park Bank	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
Market	[illegible]	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
National	[illegible]		

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Young Female Shoplifters.—Three girls, named Eliza Ferguson, of No. 5 Vandam-street, Maria Jane and Julia Kelehan, residing at No. 108 Mulberry-street, and from 8 to 12 years of age, entered the furnishing store of Mr. Thomas White, No. 20 Bowery, late on Thursday afternoon, under pretence of making some purchases. While there, they were detected in the act of purloining some perfumes, and dropping their plunder, attempted to escape. Officer Cuddell, of the Sixth Ward, arrested them. On being questioned at the Station-house by Capt. Jourdan, the prisoners stated they had been shoplifting for the last six months. Maria Jane Kelehan said that she was taught to steal by her mother, and that all the plunder secured by the trio they either pawned or sold. The prisoners were searched, and on the person of Julia Kelehan were found three pieces of Balmoral skirting, which she confessed had been stolen from the store of Mr. McCabe, No. 19 Catharine-street. This plunder was secured to her under-clothing by means of hooks used by shoplifters. The girl Ferguson had a pair of ladies' shoes hooked to her nether garments, and said she had taken them from the store of Mr. McGuire, No. 84 Catharine-street. This girl *also confessed that, on the 5th inst., they made a raid on some stores in Brooklyn, and "gobbled up" seven* or eight pairs of shoes, which they subsequently pawned. She still further confesses that on the same *day they purloined a quantity of costly ribbons from* a store in Sixth-avenue and sold them. The mother of the Kelehan girls (so say the Police) practices the same kind of stealing. The prisoners were held for further examination.

Music in the Central Park.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, this afternoon at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Central Park March .... H. B. Dodworth.
2. Overture, "Le Lac des Fees" .... Auber.
3. Polka, "Jenny L'Hirondelle" .... Lechner.
4. "Immense Jehova," Chorus et Aria, by Nabuco .... Verdi.

PART II.

5. March, Midsummer-Night's Dream. Mendelssohn.
6. Overture, "Egmont" .... Beethoven.
7. Lied, "Capela" .... Kreutzer.
8. Selections from "Dinorah" .... Meyerbeer.

PART III.

9. Mazurka, "Favorita" .... Cramer.
10. St. Patrick's Quadrille .... Lenecrit.
11. Waltz, "Moss Rose" .... Luckner.
12. Sleigh Gallop .... Kuhner.
National Pot Pourri.

Sun-Strokes and Drowning Cases.—On Thursday afternoon, Ann Daly, an Irish woman, 28 years of age, was sun-struck in Chatham-street. She was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. The woman lives in Newport, Rhode Island. An unknown man was found lying on the sidewalk corner of Sixty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, suffering from the effects of a sun-stroke. He was conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died some hours afterwards. The body of an unknown man, in a nude state, was found floating in the dock foot of Sixty-first-street, East River. His remains were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital dead-house. The body apparently had been in the water some days. The remains of a young man 17 or 18 years of age were found in the dock foot of Fifty-third-street, East River. Deceased evidently had been drowned while bathing, as he was divested of all his clothing. The body was taken to Bellevue Hospital dead-house.

An Alleged Female Incendiary.—Early on Thursday evening, officer O'Neil, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested a woman named Elizabeth Kerr, on the charge of setting fire to the dwelling-house No. 100 Worth-street. The police say she had threatened on several different occasions to burn the premises, but dared not attempt to execute the threat till Thursday evening. It is stated that Henry Gehler, Ellen Boyle and Catharine Murphy, caught her in the act of applying the incendiary torch. The prisoner was held for examination before Alderman Mitchell, Acting-Magistrate at the Tombs. The witnesses were detained.

Tempting Soldiers to Desert.—Gen. Canby, United States Military Commandant at the post of New-York, has turned over to the custody of the Marshal John Scheffelin and Michael Connis, charged with attempting to induce the desertion of soldiers from the United States service, for the purpose of enlisting them in Massachusetts regiments. The accused are both members of the Sixteenth regiment of New-York cavalry. They were both sent to Fort Lafayette.

Sunday School Excursion.—An Excursion of the School of the Church of the Epiphany in Stanton-street, one of the oldest Churches in this City, takes place on Tuesday, Aug. 11. The propeller *Gen. Wool* will leave foot Broome-street at 7 o'clock for St. Ronan's Well, Flushing. The delightful sail, and the enjoyments always attendant upon such occasions, will make this an excursion well worth being a party to. The Tickets are fifty cents each.

Prize-Fight on the Tapis.—The backer of Con. Orem has deposited with the editor of Wilkes' *Spirit $100, an earnest of the desire of Orem to meet* James Elliott in the ring for any sum from $100 to $1,000. In case of Elliott's declining, and in case Con. Fitzgerald and Ed. Wilson failing to meet, as it is supposed they will, then Orem desires to meet Wilson on the same terms proposed to Elliott.

Assaulting an Officer.—Thursday afternoon, James Gehler, whom the police designate as a confirmed "loafer," assaulted Sergeant Reed, of the Thirteenth Precinct, as he was going from his residence to the station-house. The Sergeant being a powerful man, gave the assailant more than he bargained for, and took him to the station-house. Gehler was subsequently arraigned before Justice Osborne, and committed to prison for trial.

Reduction of Fare to Chicago.—The Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad have reduced the fare through, from New-York to Chicago, first-class, from twenty-four $3-100 dollars to eighteen dollars. Tickets can be secured at the office of the Company, No. 271 Broadway, southwest corner of Chambers-street.

Fatally Injured During the Riot.—A man named Charles E. Davis died yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of a gun-shot wound received during the riots of last month.

The Draft in Westchester County.—The proposition to raise money for bounty and relief of conscripts was negatived by the Board of Supervisors, at their meeting of Wednesday last.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

An Excursion to Stony Brook, L. I.—Brig.-Gen. Sprgla, having sufficiently recovered from his wounds, received at the battle of Wapping Heights, as to be able to do so, will leave for his residence at Stony Brook, L. I., this morning, the Surveyor of the Port, Mr. Andrews, having placed a steamboat at the disposal of himself and his friends. Among those invited to accompany the General are Ex-Mayor Powell, Isaac Van Anden, Esq., Thomas Kinsella, Esq., Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, Hon. E. W. Fiske, Hon. R. B. Connolly, Chas. W. Baker, Esq., Hon. James Kerrigan, Gen. Nelson Taylor, Col. Buckingham, Col. B. Murphy, A. W. Benson, Esq., and many others. The boat will leave Montague-street wharf at 9 o'clock A. M., and Thirty-seventh-street, East River, New-York, at 9½ A. M.

Burglary and Arrest of the Perpetrators.—Two young men were arrested at the Grand-street ferry about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by Sergt. Cahill, and Officers Swezey and Everett, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, on the charge of robbing the dry-goods store of B. R. Webber, on the corner of Myrtle and Classon-avenues. The names of the accused are William English and Joseph Swartz. The robbery was perpetrated about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning and goods amounting to $1,000 were taken away in a wagon. A neighbor living opposite saw the transaction and gave a description of the men to the officers. The information thus obtained led to their arrest and the recovery of a portion of the goods. The accused are held to await examination.

Suicide.—William Ryder committed suicide on Thursday afternoon by jumping into Wickham's mill-pond, in the town of New-Lotts. He was seen by some persons, who drew him out before all signs of life had departed. He died, however, soon thereafter. The deceased was formerly the keeper of a public house near East New-York. He was 45 years of age, and leaves a family residing at Hempstead, L. I.

Fire at Flatbush.—The bone-boiling establishment of Mr. L. L. Cornell, in the town of Flatbush, L. I., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire originated by accident. Damage about $3,000.

Williamsburgh.

Inquests.—Coroner Barrett, of Brooklyn, E. D., held the following inquests on Thursday evening: Geo. Brettinger, aged 54, died suddenly at No. 23 Moore-street.... Thos. Kelly, 45 years, died suddenly in the store of Mr. Chamberlain, No. 400 Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.... Patrick Cronin died at the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house on Thursday evening. He boarded at No. 122 South Third-street, Brooklyn, E. D., and has been but five weeks in this country.

Struck by Lightning.—Three houses in the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn were struck by lightning during the shower on Thursday afternoon. No one was injured.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....August 7, 1863.

$13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Co. C.	107	500 Mich. Cen. R.	116½
12,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	96½	25 do.	116½
15,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes...Fe.&Aug.	107½	100 do.	[illegible]
		200 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	90½
3,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	101	300 do.	90½
10,000 do.	New 98½	100 do.	90½
5,000 N. C. State 6s	[illegible]	100 do.	90½
5,000 Mo. State 6s	71½	1500 do.	90
4,000 do.	71½	100 do.	90½
51,000 do.	71½	300 do.	90½
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]	100 do.	90½
1,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M.	[illegible]	100 do.	s30 90
6,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	94½	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114½
37 Metropolitan Bank	112	50 Ill. Cen. F. S.	108½
16 Commonw'lth B'k	100	200 Mil. & P. D. C. R.	70
10,000 American Gold	127½	100 do.	s30 69
25,000 do.	127½	100 do.	70½
50,000 do.	127½	100 do.	s30 69
80,000 do.	127½	1300 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	119
15,000 do.	127½	100 do.	119½
40,000 do.	127½	100 do.	b30 119½
50 Boston Co. Lk. Co.	[illegible]	100 do.	119½
200 Canton Co.	b10 31½	100 do.	b30 119½
600 do.	31½	1600 do.	119½
100 Cumb. Coal Prf.	28	100 do.	s30 120
50 Quicksil'r M. Co.	45	50 do.	b10 120
50 do.	45½	100 do.	120
100 Am. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100 Clev. & P. R.	b30 95
15 Pac. M. S. Co.	[illegible]	1000 do.	94½
100 Hudson R.	144½	100 do.	b10 94½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	131	100 do.	94½
200 do.	b30 131	100 do.	[illegible]
300 do.	130½	200 do.	s30 94
310 do.	130½	100 do.	s30 94
200 do.	130	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	136
650 do.	129½	300 Gal. & Chi. R.	b10 102½
50 Erie R.	106½	100 do.	102½
1100 do.	106½	300 do.	102
350 do.	106½	300 do.	102½
200 do.	s30 106	100 do.	102½
100 do.	b3 106½	200 Clev. & Tol.	115
400 do.	b3 106½	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	106
1000 Harlem Railroad	139	300 do.	105½
1000 do.	138½	100 do.	b30 106
1400 do.	139	50 do.	s30 104½
200 do.	s30 136	100 do.	105
600 Reading R.	117½	100 do.	105½
1300 do.	117½	200 P., F. W. & C. R.	s30 77
1000 do.	117	100 do.	78
300 do.	s10 117	100 do.	s10 76
100 do.	116½	100 do.	78½
100 do.	b3 117½	100 do.	78½
100 do.	s30 116	200 C. & N. W. R.	34½
50 A. & T. H. R.	65	150 Chi. & Alt. R.	81½
150 Alt. & T. H. P.	[illegible]		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Co.	106½	600 Harlem R.	139
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. N. Oct. & Apr.	106½	100 do.	s30 138
		100 do.	141
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	71½	300 do.	141½
1,000 B. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	108½	200 Ill. Cen. R. S.	120
92,000 Am. Gold	127	50 do.	119½
100 Canton Co.	31½	300 do.	b60 120
100 Cumb. Coal Prf.	28½	100 do.	119½
10 N. Y. C. R.	129½	100 Alton & Ter. H.	65
100 do.	b30 129½	500 Clev. & P. R.	94
100 do.	s30 129½	200 do.	94
500 Erie R.	105½	200 do.	94½
200 do.	105½	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	102½
800 do.	105½	100 do.	b30 103
200 do.	s10 105	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	115
100 do.	s30 105	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	106½
200 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	106½
400 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	105½
50 Erie R. Pref.	105	700 do.	105
200 do.	106½	100 Mil. & P. Du C.	72
200 Harlem R. Prf.	124	100 do.	s10 71
350 Reading R.	116½	100 do.	71½
100 do.	116½	100 do.	72
100 do.	116	100 do.	72½
100 do.	b3 116	100 do.	s30 67
100 do.	116½	100 do.	s30 67½
100 Mich. Cen. R.	116½	100 do.	s30 68
200 M. So. & N. Ind.	90½	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	77½
100 do.	s30 90	100 do.	b15 77½
100 do.	90½	100 do.	s30 77
100 do.	90½	100 do.	s30 78
100 do.	90½	30 Mil. & P. DuC. 1st Pf.	110
300 do.	90		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen.	130½	300 Reading Railroad.	116½
300 do.	130	100 do.	c. 116½
100 do.	b3. 130½	400 M. S. & N. I. R.	91
100 do.	s3 130	300 do.	90½
200 Erie Railway	106	100 do.	b3 90½
300 do.	c. 106	500 do.	s30 90
300 do.	s10 106	300 do.	90½
200 do.	106½	100 do.	s45 90
300 do.	s3 106	1000 do.	90
300 do.	106½	100 do.	b3 90½
300 Erie R. Pref.	c. 105½	800 Ill. Cen. R.	120
100 do.	b3w. 105½	300 do.	b3. 120
100 do.	s15 105½	100 Clev. & Pitts.	94
100 Harlem R.	139½	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	102½
1000 do.	s30 138	100 Clev. & T. R.	115
200 do.	139½	100 Chi. & R. I.	105½
500 do.	b3. 139½	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	78½
50 Mil. & P. DuC. R.	70½		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

100 Erie Railway	b10. 106½	100 Erie R. Prf.	104½
50 do.	b3. 106½	100 Ill. Cen. R.	b5 119½
50 do.	s3. 106½	100 do.	b15 119½
100 do.	s3. 106	200 Clev. & P. R.	[illegible]
100 Harlem R.	141½	100 do.	b10 94½
100 do.	141½	100 do.	s3 94
600 do.	141½	100 do.	s10 93½
100 Reading R.	116½	100 do.	94
200 do.	116½	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	102½
200 do.	116	200 do.	102½
400 M. S. & N. I.	90½	200 do.	b3. 102½
100 do.	90½	100 do.	s10. 102½
100 do.	b3 90½	100 T. H. & Alt. P.	86½
100 do.	s10 90	300 Mil. & P. Du C.	73
200 do.	90		
400 do.	b3 90		

Friday, Aug. 7—P. M.

The export demand for Gold Coin is light for Saturday's steamers, and Exchange on London rather inactive. The price of Gold gradually fell off to 127⅜@127@126⅞ ₩ cent.; Bills on London, 140@140½ ₩ cent. There is a little more firmness in the price of Money to the Brokers, and most of the loans were made to-day at 6 ₩ cent. per annum. The supply to the established Stock Exchange firms continues easy, and 5 ₩ cent. is accepted from this class of borrowers where the lenders apply for the employment of their balances.

The turn in Money to 6 ₩ cent. on Wednesday afternoon, and the fair activity among borrowers this forenoon, induced some of the speculators on the Stock Exchange to put out contracts at lower rates by 1@2 ₩ cent. than before the holiday. The Share market was generally weaker than on Wednesday at the early Board, and in the the afternoon the disposition to sell the market down appeared to increase, except on Illinois Central, Prairie du Chien and Harlem. The latter was very strong and sold 5 ₩ cent. higher than the extreme advance of Wednesday. Erie was 1½ ₩ cent. lower; New-York Central 2@2½ ₩ cent. lower, and most of the Western Roads—except Illinois Central—from 1½@2 ₩ cent. lower. The Government securities and Treasury paper were steady at both sessions of the Board.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Wednesday afternoon. The cash prices of Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien shares was firm at 72@72½ ₩ cent., (a rise of 4 ₩ cent. since Wednesday,) while sellers offered time contracts at 67@68 ₩ cent.

	Wed.	Frid.		Wed.	Frid.
Gold Coin	127½	126⅞	Harlem Pref.	122	125
U. S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Central	116½	115½
N. Y. Central	131	129½	Mich. Southern	91½	90½
Erie	108½	105½	Mich. Guarant'd	115	113½
Erie Preferred	105½	104½	Illinois Cen.	119	119½
Hudson	146	144	Pittsburgh	98½	94
Pacific Mail	207	206	Fort Wayne	78½	77½
Harlem	136	141½	Rock Island	106½	105
Canton	32½	31½	Northwest	34	33
Prairie du Chien	68	72½	Galena	104½	102½
Tenn. Cer. new	96½	96½	Reading	117½	116½
Terre Haute	60	65			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Am. Exchange	107
Manhattan	140	Hanover	97
Merchants'	110	Irving	97
America	124½	Metropolitan	112
City	140	St. Nicholas	98
State of New-York	102	Marine	140
Commerce	108	Commonwealth	99½
Broadway	165	Imp. & Traders'	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Pac. R. R. guar.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	102	Ill. Cen. '75	115½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102½	Al. & T. H. firsts	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	120	Al. & T. H. 2ds inc.	84
Erie thirds, '83	112	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, Sher.	86
Erie fourths, '80	106	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	63
Erie fifths, '88	106	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	75
Hud. R. thirds, '75	119	Del. L. & W. 1sts	110
Hud. R. conv., '67	116	Tol. & Wab. firsts	100
Harlem firsts, '69 & '72	110	Tol. & Wab. seconds	94½
Harlem seconds, '68	100	Cal. & R. I. firsts	105
Harlem thirds, '68	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	116
Mich. C. '69 & '72	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	[illegible]
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	84½
Mich. S. seconds	103	Mil. & Mo. L. G.	[illegible]
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	108½		

The receipts into the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan are $911,600, of which $624,000 was paid in by the Loan Agency and $287,600 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,185,766, including for Customs, $186,000; payments, $1,841,297; balance, $32,120,130.

Mr. John Bloodgood, of the Stock Exchange, lately returned from a trip to Europe, has rejoined his old partner, Mr. James H. Stebbins, and the firm of Stebbins & Bloodgood, No. 22 William-street, is reestablished. See card in our advertising columns.

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. Y'k, Aug. 1.	$176,226,597	167,173,146	33,746,621	5,700,482
Boston, Aug. 3.	72,339,394	[illegible]	7,753,816	7,317,402
Phil., Aug. 3.	34,300,179	31,799,443	4,137,026	2,417,730
Total	$282,969,146	232,358,589	45,727,853	15,425,505
Last week	280,406,009	232,563,580	47,348,128	15,646,449
Last year	250,272,413	189,086,628	47,643,379	26,972,089

The Chicago and Alton traffic for the last week in July amounts to $43,442, as against $28,980, same week last season.

The estimated earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for July were as follows:

Freight	$105,000	Mails	$1,750
Passengers	71,000	Express	2,250
Total			$180,046
July, 1862			129,058

The Galena and Chicago earnings were, in July, 1863 .... $141,251 | July, 1862 .... $190,456

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending Aug. 6, were $1,749,275 against $2,029,046 same week last year, and $554,567 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,372	$564,225	727	$276,435	468	$173,007
Mf. of Cot'n	988	98,670	[illegible]	20,462	174	38,488
Mf. of Silk	316	297,600	153	143,761	87	110,972
Mf. of Lin'n	334	73,106	342	79,262	[illegible]	64,515
Miscellan's	227	76,938	27	20,443	46	17,065
Total	3,707	$1,108,949	1,268	$540,328	1,060	$395,327
		640,326				1,358,040
Total entered		$1,749,275	Total marketed			$1,504,367

Schenectady and Catskill Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has become a fixed fact that the long contemplated railroad between Schenectady and Catskill will be built, the traveling public relieved from the expense and inconvenience at Albany, and the delay on the Overslaugh avoided.

When this road shall be completed, the direct route for those going North from this City will be by steamboat to Catskill, thence by railroad to Schenectady, connecting with the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at its junction, and with the New-York Central at Schenectady, for the great West, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, Lake Champlain and Lower Canada, making the passage from New-York to Schenectady in less than seven hours.

The Company has been organized under the railroad law of 1850, and the requirements of the law complied with. Col. Daniel David Campbell, of Schenectady, has been elected by the Directors President of the road. A portion of the stock has been subscribed, and, no doubt, the balance will be promptly taken as soon as the books are open.

It is claimed that the stock will be one of the best paying stocks in the State, for the reason that it possesses peculiar advantages. It will command 110 miles of the Hudson River, with sufficient depth of water to float vessels of the largest tonnage. It will also effect a large saving in dispensing with the erection of expensive warehouses, which will not be needed. The barges can deliver their freight at different piers and on the Atlantic vessels, and the merchant can receive his freight direct from the barge.

This road will also connect with the Erie Canal and the Hudson by elevators at Schenectady, and in a few hours the entire cargo may be placed on the steamer or barge at Catskill on its way to New-York. Thus the time and labor of two or three days, of a circuitous passage by the way of Troy, Albany, and the Overslaugh, will be saved.

This road leaves the New-York Central at Schenectady, running thence directly south to Catskill. It crosses the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad about 10 miles from Schenectady, and must necessarily take all the through travel from that road at the junction. It will command the entire steamboat travel from the New-York Central. Passengers coming to New-York, *from the North and West*, by the New-York Central and Northern roads, from Canada, can take the cars at Schenectady, and *in one hour reach the boat at Catskill; and as it will* encounter no obstructions, will be able to run on time. And thus, for an outlay of about $1,500,000, provide the road, steamers and barges for 150 miles of travel and transportation.

The road will be of easy and cheap construction—the country being generally level and of easy excavation, and no heavy grades to overcome—the streams small and requiring neither bridges nor culverts of any importance, and no liability to contingent expenses for damages from high water, &c.

Of the success and profit of the road no doubt need be entertained. C.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 7, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 41 bbls. Ashes, 19,303 bbls. Flour, 683 bbls. and 700 bags Corn Meal, 224,703 bushels Wheat, 140,321 bushels Corn, 12,547 bushels Rye, 78,436 bushels Oats, 10,344 bushels Malt, 1,212 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,043 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—The demand has been quite limited for all kinds, including Pots at $6 87½, and Pearls at $8 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at previous prices.

CHEMICALS—Have been very quiet at irregular quotations.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

COPPER—Has been in limited request at unaltered figures.

COTTON—Sales and resales to-day amount to 1,200 bales, chiefly at 67c. for Middlings ₩ lb. Market firm.

FISH—A very moderate inquiry prevails for most descriptions, at about former quotations.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive, yet steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, at drooping prices. Sales, since our last, 11,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4 05@$4 85; poor to choice extra State at $4 90@$5 30, chiefly at $5 @$5 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 65	@$4 85
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 90	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	4 25	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is less buoyant. Sales since our last, 1,200 bbls., at $5 90@$6 60 for poor to good superfine; $6 65@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $5@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited request, at $3 [illegible] for Jersey, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls.

FRUIT—Sales have been light, and prices generally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, and prices have been tending downward. Sales have been reported of 108,000 bushels, including Winter Western at $1 23@$1 30; Amber Western at $1 29@$1 31; Red do. at $1 20@$1 28; Unsound do. at $1 07@$1 10; Amber Green Bay at $1 20; Amber Iowa at $1 23@$1 29; Milwaukee Club at $1 09@$1 22; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 17, ₩ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported to-day of 143,000 bushels at 67½c.@68c. for sound Mixed Western; 66c.@67c. for unsound do.; 70c. for Yellow Western, and 72c.@73c. for White do., ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at 80c.@93c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales 11,000 bushels. *Oats are quite heavy, including Canada at* 50c.@60c.; Western at 60c.@66c.; State at 68c.@70c., ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, and unsettled in price.

HEMP—Has been dull at old figures.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request and firm, to-day, at 90c.@$1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet yet steady at 16c.@22c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Has been in very moderate request at essentially unaltered prices.

LEAD—Has been lightly dealt in, but has been quoted steady.

LUMBER—Transactions in all descriptions have been quite moderate since our last; prices, however, have not varied materially. The Albany *Evening Journal*, Aug. 5, says: Lumber has come in slowly since the arrivals from the breaks, and there is but little doubt there will be a deficiency in the supply to meet the demand for the Fall trade. The sales have not been active for the past week, as the attendance of buyers has been small, but still some large transactions have been made at an advance from previous rates. Prices are stiffening under the anticipated scarcity. The shipments have been small, on account of scarcity of vessels for Eastern ports. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the first week in August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	14,500,000	1,789	—	5,319,500
1861	4,649,037	989	—	12,509,900
1862	9,756,672	1,521	—	4,437,200
1863	7,422,144	1,844	6,197	3,425,500

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	100,787,600	25,573	30,468	58,401,970
1861	82,086,815	19,184	232	62,165,760
1862	122,344,471	21,469	55,876	62,476,015
1863	93,427,390	10,769	110,014	53,637,880

MOLASSES—Sales included small lots of New-Orleans at 45c.@47c., and Cuba Muscovado at 40c., with an invoice of Porto Rico at 48c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been neglected and prices quite nominal.

OILS—Petroleum has been in fair request, and Crude has advanced 1c.@2c. ₩ gallon, refined being very firm. Other kinds have been inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 900 bbls., in lots, at $11 25@$11 37½ for Old Mess; $12 75@$12 87½ for New Mess; $10 50@$10 75 for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand, at 5½c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues dull and heavy at 6c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Lard is inactive to-day; sales 450 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is dull and heavy; sales 265 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in limited request at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is very quiet at 8c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 400 bags East India at $7 12½ @$7 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet at former (nominal) quotations.

SOAP—Small lots of Castile were disposed of at previous prices.

SPICES—Continue dull, and unsettled in price.

SPELTER—Has been quiet, but quoted steady.

SUGARS—Sales since our last 1,100 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12c., Porto Rico at 10¾c.@11¼c., and Cuba 10c.@11c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs., at 10c.@10¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive, and prices have favored buyers slightly.

TIN—A moderate inquiry prevails for Plates at former prices.

TOBACCO—Sales since our last 118 hhds. Kentucky, at 11½c.@21c., and 32 bales Yara on private terms, ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 575 bbls., in lots, at 45c.@45½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and somewhat depressed to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 1,800 bbls. Flour at 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; and 40,000 bushels Grain, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 7½d.@8d. ₩ bushel. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms; 12,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₩ bush.; 150 hhds. Tobacco and 500 boxes Cheese (the latter by steamer) at 40s. ₩ ton; and some heavy loads on private terms. For Cork and orders, 30,000 bushels Grain at 7s. ₩ quarter. For Rotterdam, 23 tons heavy goods, at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₩ ton. For Bremen, by steamer, 15,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₩ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

WINTER GARDEN—Leah, the Forsook—California Diamonds.

WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Laughing Gas.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Through the arrival of the steamship *S. R. Spaulding* at Fortress Monroe, and through a letter written on board Admiral Dahlgren's flag-ship, and published in the Baltimore *American* last evening, we receive advices from the theatre of operations against Charleston to the 4th inst. The siege was then progressing satisfactorily in every respect, and all were confident of ultimate success. The grand attack on Fort Sumter was expected to open in the course of the week, the preparations for it being nearly completed. Buoys had been located for the Monitors, and the position of the *Ironsides* was within five hundred yards of the fort. On Morris Island, the guns on the naval battery, which is the most advanced one, were to be mounted on the night of the 3d. The enemy were erecting batteries on James Island, to enfilade our positions, but counter batteries were also being erected to command them. On the 2d inst., 500 rebels were captured by four companies of "Les Enfans Perdus," on an island in the rear of Folly Island. Gen. Gillmore's troops had been gladdened by the arrival of reinforcements.

Richmond papers received by us yesterday contain matters of great significance. Following and emphasizing the appeal of Lee for the return of absent soldiers, one has also been issued by Jeff. Davis. He calls upon Confederate officers and soldiers to return immediately to their various camps and corps, and promises pardon to deserters. Lee is said to have massed his troops, and to be ready for another battle. The *Examiner* thinks it possible one may be fought on the line of the Rapidan. There is no later rebel news from Charleston. The *Examiner*, however, is inclined to believe the city will be captured, and says its fall will be the most mortifying and disastrous event of the war, and a fatal blow to the rebel cause.

An Atlanta (Ga.) paper says that "a big raid from Rosecrans is at Whiteside," and expresses the opinion that Gen. Rosecrans is moving upon Selma. Extensive preparations are being made in Georgia to oppose his movements.

Capt. McGonigle, of the Second Indiana cavalry, arrived in Indianapolis on Aug. 4, directly from Rosecrans' army, which he left on Sunday morning. He says Bragg is still at Chattanooga, and our forces on this side of the Tennessee River waiting the repair of the railroad bridge. The rebels are doing nothing, and so are we. He was with the cavalry division that took Huntsville, Ala., but says there was nothing in it when it was taken. From present appearances the Army of the Cumberland is likely to have an easy time of it for a month or two.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 2d inst., says that a gentleman who had just arrived there from Chattanooga states that the rebels are making no preparations to defend that place, and will fall back on Atlanta in a few days.

The Louisville *Journal* has it from the best authority that Pegram has not recently been in Kentucky. The late invading force was led by Scott, who is believed to be at this time safely back across the Cumberland. Scott owes his safety and that of the mass of his force, to Lieut.-Col. Nixon, of the Confederate service, who, at the head of 200 men, gave our troops battle, and exposed himself to certain capture to give Scott time to escape. Nixon (who was formerly editor of the New-Orleans *Crescent*,) and eight or nine other captured officers were taken to Louisville, and thence sent to Johnson's Island.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 1st inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *George Washington*. The city is reported by our correspondent as dull and hot, though healthy. The steamer *Iberville* had arrived at New-Orleans, from Vicksburgh on the 23d ult., with the report that an important military and naval expedition was being fitted out there. Gen. Grant was also organizing negro regiments there. A vessel had arrived at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, bringing the report that no American or English vessels were on the coast, as the French vessels were seizing everything, English or American. A French steamer had arrived at Vera Cruz with an English schooner in tow, captured in the Rio Grande, with a cargo of arms valued at $300,000, intended for the Texas rebels, but probably seized under the supposition that they were intended for the Mexicans.

GENERAL NEWS.

The trial of the rioters continued in the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman. Two prisoners, charged with the crime of riot, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to the penitentiary; two were convicted and remanded for sentence to-day; and in the case of one, tried for grand larceny from a clothing-store that was sacked by the mob, the jury were unable to agree.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A communication was received from the Comptroller, recommending some action in relation to the claims against the County. It was referred to a Special Committee.

Some of the enrolling officers in Missouri have a hard time of it. Mr. Whybark, Deputy Provost-Marshal of Wayne County, was recently seized by a rebel band from Arkansas, and carried off out of that State, with his enrolling papers.

The Stock market was generally lower yesterday than before the holiday. Money fairly active at 6 ₩ cent. Gold, 127; Exchange, 140@140½ ₩ cent.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, exhibited less activity, though prices generally favored buyers. Provisions were quiet and depressed. Pork closing at reduced rates. Rice, Teas, and Coffee were inactive, as were also Beeswax, Candles, Chemicals, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Rope, Laths, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Salt, Spices, Whalebone, and Naval Stores. Cotton and Tobacco were in moderate demand at about former prices. Whisky was more freely purchased. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Sole Leather, Sugars, and Tallow. Freights were quiet. Domestic Cotton Goods, domestic Cassimeres, and imported heavy linens and woolens were in moderate request, but at irregular prices.

Over-Confidence the Great Peril.

The only real danger which now threatens the National cause, lies in excessive confidence. The marvelous successes for which we have just rendered thanks to Heaven, have excited a very general feeling that the extinction of the rebellion is sure, and nigh at hand. The feeling is natural, and undoubtedly there is much to warrant it. If we will only keep it in its true place, we have a right to cherish it. But that place is outside of practical duty. It does not touch action at all. We must beware that we do not bend our action to it. Otherwise we may yet be betrayed to our ruin.

It was said by the great English statesman, Halifax, that "Men must be saved in this world by their want of faith." As he meant it, it is strictly true. Every business man knows it, and makes it the daily rule of his life. It is his chief care, his ceaseless solicitude, to make things sure. He trusts to no impressions, to no feelings, to no belief even, for he knows that the fruits of all these are often bitterest disappointments. He accepts nothing less than a certainty; and to assure that he puts forth his unremitting vigilance and energy. It is so in all earthly concerns. The unknown is proverbially treacherous. The greater the trust, the greater the danger. Fable, and song, and history, and daily observation all alike testify that there is no strength which over-confidence may not frustrate, no swiftness it may not throw into the rear. It always has been so, it always will be so, until men shall find out some means, unimagined yet, whereby to "take a bond of fate."

The fact that we have gained a great advantage over the rebels in itself decides nothing. It neither settles that we shall conquer them soon, nor that we shall conquer them at all. Fifteen and eighteen months ago we had a similar succession of great victories. There was a general feeling that the Confederacy could not endure such shocks, and must quickly fall. And yet within three months after what was considered the last fatal blow—the capture of New-Orleans—the hearts of Union men all over the country were failing them for fear. The Union armies almost everywhere were baffled and worsted, and the Confederates were sweeping on to the Ohio and the Susquehanna with an impetus that seemed irresistible. And though, by dint of tremendous effort, we succeeded in saving Washington and Cincinnati, and staying the fearful tide, yet for a full year afterward almost every important struggle went against us. Great numbers of even good men began to despair of the Republic.

Now we don't say that any such revulsion of our present fortune is probable. But we do say that it is possible. However disheartened the people of the Confederacy may now be, there is a chance that they may yet be stimulated to the very extreme pitch of desperation. One thing at least is certain: Lee's army is a tremendous power still. In discipline it is superior to any Federal army in the field; in courage and in generalship equal; in numbers little, if any, inferior. That army is a standing menace against Washington, and a perpetual danger. For two years it has successfully withstood the mightiest efforts to destroy it. We have not even crippled it. It is still erect, still defiant. What calm man, considering its present condition and its past history, would dare say that this powerful army of Lee may not yet retrieve the fortunes of the Confederacy? What assurance can any one have that though its two attempts upon Washington failed, a third might not succeed? In neither of these efforts did it come far short of success—who shall say what a new one might not accomplish? Washington once gained would overbalance all losses. Jeff. Davis, once standing under the dome of our National Capitol, with the Confederate flag floating in triumph over his head, would no longer sue for the recognition of the nations; he would command it, and he would receive it. It would no longer be morally possible to ignore a Power that, after such terrible trials, had risen superior to fate in a style like that. And yet all this may depend upon the issue of a single battle yet to come. To take it for granted, with Antietam and Gettysburgh still fresh in our memories, that no such battle can turn against us, would be more than presumption; it would be sheer foolhardiness.

If we cannot yet be positively sure that we shall break down the Confederacy in the end, immeasurably less can we be sure that we shall do this at an early day. We certainly shall not do it, if we shape our action on any such foregone conclusion. It will not do for us to count upon our recent successes at all, for it is possible they may be followed by reverses as great. The only safety is in the faithful application of the old Roman maxim, "Consider nothing done, so long as anything remains undone." Until the rebellion is actually a dead thing, it is our duty to treat it as a thing to be fought with our utmost strength, and guarded against with our utmost vigilance. It would be infatuation, in issues of such terrible moment, to build upon events, or to discount results, in advance. All the future that we positively know, is not in our favor, but against us. We mean the great fact that while the rebel armies are held in service for an indefinite period, eight or ten months will surely see our present armies disintegrating and breaking up by the expirations of the three years' enlistments. If no more is accomplished in the field for the next ten months than there was during the corresponding period of the last year, and if new armies are not in the meantime organized and disciplined, making good all losses, instead of fondly reckoning that the war will speedily end, we might better conclude that it will drag its slow length along through many a weary year yet.

We beg that our Government and our people will not heed for an instant the flattering promise of the late successes, except to thank God for them, and more stoutly than ever push on. It were better they never came to us at all, than that they should impose upon us the feeling that the brunt of the struggle is over, and that henceforth we may clear the field at our leisure. For aught we know, the last desperate grapple is yet to come. More than ever we have need to summon every energy into intensest action, and to make the very most of our present advantage. There is every reason to believe that, if we do this, we shall indeed soon have the rebellion under our feet. But this calculation must rest solely upon what is to be done, and not upon what has been done. It is no past achievement that shall give the triumph, but our future energy. No respite. No standing at ease. The order of the day, henceforth and to the end, must be—Forward.

The Conscripts in the Field.

The first of our conscript soldiers—the first fruits of the Conscription law—have begun to arrive in the Army of the Potomac. On their arrival they are at once put into the ranks of the old, war-worn and badly-thinned regiments. It will take but a very short time to make out of them soldiers almost equal to veterans. Say that a regiment, three hundred and fifty strong, obtains a recruitment of one hundred and fifty freshly-raised conscripts, the latter will not only at once assimilate in character and in feeling, but will obtain the benefit of the experience in camp and field duties, in style of living and in discipline, which has been acquired by their comrades. In the first year of the war, our soldiers suffered greatly because of the lack of the *military habit*. They had it not themselves, and they had no way of learning it, except through the hard and slow teachings of experience. But our new conscript soldiers will have a great advantage in this respect; and the mortality among them will doubtless be much less than it has been among our previous raw recruits. They have but to copy the daily habits of life (we refer to the *good* habits, the military habits) of the old volunteer troops, to attain at once to comparative freedom in the routine of camp existence. As regards the National aspect of the case, the forming of an army now, under our new system, is a very different matter from what it was at first and under the old plan. The army can be increased imperceptibly and regularly until it reaches the maximum strength needed, and then, without trouble, without disintegration, without having perpetually to go over the process of reorganization, it can be kept up to that maximum.

Now that the stream of conscripts has begun to flow into the army, it will, for some time to come, rapidly and greatly grow in volume. The conscription is from the great populous States of the East—from Pennsylvania, New-York, Massachusetts, and other Eastern States. They can be gathered up and forwarded with very great rapidity. Considering the length of time in which preparations have been going on, and the advanced state to which drafting has now arrived, we should think that before the close of the present month, the Army of the Potomac, and other armies in the field, ought to be recruited by 75,000 men. We are ashamed to write that from this City—the largest, proudest and most boastful city of the country or the continent—not a soldier has been raised for our army, under the new call, and not a sign of the draft's enforcement has yet been given. The armies of the nation will hiss at this City, and the world will sneer at its ear-splitting boasts, unless we speedily redeem ourselves.

We suppose that the greater part of the conscripts now being raised will be assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and to our other armies in Virginia and along the Southern seaboard. The rebellion is now in such a broken down condition in the West, that it will only be necessary by the conscription there, to maintain our present strength. There has been much talk about sending portions of Grant's or Rosecrans' armies to the East to assist us. As a matter of taste, we should certainly not object to seeing fifty of the glorious regiments of the West join hands with our veteran Army of the Potomac. But we must remember that there is still a good deal of finishing-up work for them to do in the West—not as grand or stupendous as that which they have accomplished, but still tolerably difficult. They must conquer and hold the country as far East at least from the Mississippi as the Alabama River, and as far West of it as the Rio Grande. And if they do this before the next Spring, as they certainly will, they will deserve honors nobler than ever were ascribed to an army.

By our Conscription must be recruited the armies that shall confront and overthrow Lee and all the other defenders of Jeff. Davis stationed between the Rappahannock and the Savannah Rivers. Let them be hurried *forward*, so that next Spring may also find *that* work achieved.

What is it Worth?—Mr. Wendell Phillips has again delivered himself of his opinions concerning the war and Slavery—this time in the shape of a labored letter. He writes to defend the Abolitionists for their "change of base." The former Disunionism of the Abolitionists, he says, "their effort to break the Union, was only a means to an end—the abolition of Slavery." Now, however, the Abolitionists favor the Union because "to uphold it in this struggle for existence is the readiest way to convert the nation into Abolitionists," and secure abolition. Following out the same line and the same logic, Mr. Phillips and his party must now stand ready for still another change. For, in case the Union is likely to be restored without the universal, final, immediate and total abolition of Slavery, he must necessarily oppose that consummation, and resume his original ground of Disunion. In all this, Phillips' policy is directly the opposite of the policy of the President, who proclaimed that the *Union* was the foremost and final object sought for. Phillips' Unionism is like the "little joker"—now you see it, and now you don't.

It would never have been very safe for Wendell Phillips to take up his abode in Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee or Louisiana; but we fear that at the present time, or since these regions and States came within our army lines, it would be even less safe and comfortable than formerly. For the National authorities there compel white folks to take an oath of allegiance quite incompatible with such sentiments as those ostentatiously avowed by Mr. Phillips.

Fort Sumter and Rifled Ordnance—Interesting Experiments.

Gen. Gillmore has recorded, in a very full and valuable report on the reduction of Fort Pulaski, the results of his experiments on the power of rifled ordnance for effecting breaches in brick walls. It is not unlikely that he has by this time made still further tests of the same interesting nature—namely, the effect of rifled ordnance on the brick walls of Fort Sumter—though all the elements in the present problem, will be on a far greater scale than those in the case of Pulaski. In that undertaking the guns used were 24, 32 and 42-pounder rifled guns, and 30-pounder Parrott rifles, and 8 and 10-inch Columbiads (smooth-bore.) The three breaching batteries were established at a mean distance of 1,700 yards from Fort Pulaski. It was found that the 42-pounder, with a charge of eight pounds of powder, penetrated twenty-six inches; the 30-pounder Parrott, with a charge of three and a half pounds, penetrated eighteen inches, and the 10-inch Columbiad, with a charge of twenty pounds, penetrated thirteen inches.

It will, thus be seen that the heaviest rifled gun used on that occasion was the old 42-pounder. Now, for the reduction of Sumter, Gen. Gillmore has been mounting batteries of 200 and 300-pounder rifle guns!—(Parrotts)—charged not merely with such insignificant charges as 3½, 8 or even 20 pounds of powder, but with 50, 60, 80 pounds. It is true that while the range in the case of Pulaski, was 1,700 yards, the distance from which he will be compelled to assail Sumter, (firing right over Wagner, as we believe is his intention,) will be just about double that distance. But when we reflect on the prodigiously increased weight of the projectile and the greatly increased charge of powder, it will be seen what effective work we may expect. The impact of shot, according to the well-known formula, is equivalent to the weight multiplied by the velocity; and the ordnance that Gen. Gillmore proposes to use presents both these factors on a scale that should produce "stunning" effects. The 15-inch Dahlgren guns with which the Monitors attacked Fort Sumter last April, though huge in calibre, and carrying a projectile of the tremendous weight of 420 lbs., are still only smooth-bore, and being, from their construction, necessarily limited to a very low charge of powder, (35 lbs.,) they give results which might appear disproportionately small, were not all the elements taken into account. We hope Gen. Gillmore will soon be able to give us another "Report," furnishing data as to the penetrative power of his new powerful projectiles against Sumter's brick walls.

Bogus Claims for Damages.

That there was heavy loss of life and property in this City during the late disgraceful and bloody riots, no one will doubt. A number of houses were entered and sacked, and not a few burned. But that the losses of property were so enormous as the claims filed with the Comptroller for damages would imply, is preposterous and incredible. The claims make up a grand total of about *a million dollars*; and the claimants, from every class and rank in life, but *mainly from persons who were not objects of the mob's violence*, number over a thousand.

Here is a grand community of interest set to work against the City. The claims in many cases will be engineered by unscrupulous shysters and supported by confederate false swearing. It will be a wonder if the City, with all the vigilance of its Comptroller and law officers, is not mulcted in heavy sums, which will be as pure robbery from the taxpayers as the most brazen acts of highway robbery committed by thieves and thugs during the riots. We can but warn the guardians of the City Treasury of the unprincipled character and desperation of the impending raid upon New-York taxpayers, and warn taxpayers themselves to be on the alert and aid City officers in detecting and exposing the meditated frauds.

We cannot, of course, be understood, in these remarks, to cast the slightest reproach on the many just claimants who will appear before the City Comptroller for damages to their property committed during the riots. In many cases of pillaged and burned houses, the wrongs are notorious and flagrant. It is fair to concede, perhaps, that a real loss of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was suffered at the hands of the mob. But we shall be surprised if nearly every dollar of damage claimed over these figures is not unfairly made up, and if paid, will be a forced tribute to superior knavery in inventing and establishing claims.

One has but to cast his eye over the columns of claims, and study the character of the pretended losses, to be satisfied of their fraudulent nature in many cases. Every conceivable mishap suffered during the riot week is charged to the City. A man loses, or pretends to lose, his watch in the Park. He says it's all because of the riot, files his account with Comptroller Brennan, and requires the City to pay him $200 for it. A man loses half-a-dozen dirty shirts left with his laundress. He lays their disappearance to the riot, and demands $20 for the loss! A tu'penny music dealer on a corner of Nassau-street finds business dull, for rioters are no friends of melody, and he charges the City $8 for letting his trade get low! A harridan on Second-avenue offers her devil's den to the rioters, that from its loop-holes and chinks they may fire upon the police or the soldiers. In return, the crazy windows and doors of the dirty habitation are smashed in, and the rascals dragged out over much broken furniture. Under the benign provisions of the law, the wench becomes a poor unfortunate widow, and runs up a bill for hundreds of dollars damages, committed by rioters on her humble tenement! The City must be saved from such iniquitous claims. The precedent, if they are paid, will be fatal to future peace. The robbery *after* the riot will exceed the robbery *during* the riot, ten to one. And henceforth riots may be expected to break out periodically, because of the prolific yield in damages, after they are suppressed.

The New Social Theories and Their Exponents.

Judging from what we see and hear all over the world, it is hard to avoid doubting whether Christendom has not for thirty or forty years been retrograding alarmingly in its theories, if not in its practice, on the subject of human rights. The idea under which the nations had been governed for a thousand years before the French Revolution, and which that revolution overthrew, was that the earth was made for the inheritance of men born high. For forty years, or thereabouts afterwards, it was the fashion to acknowledge that, at least in theory, neither birth nor anything else furnished an excuse for throwing artificial obstacles in men's way, in their pursuit of happiness. "Equality before the law," was then the watchword, and reformers directed all their efforts to the removal of all legal impediments to everybody's having a fair start in life. It was under the influence of this "noble rage," that the Bourbons were expelled from France, and the Catholics and Negroes emancipated and the Reform Bill passed in England.

Ever since, however, capital has been making vigorous and curiously successful efforts to step into the places once occupied by the aristocracy of birth, and to claim the earth as an investment and the laboring classes as serfs; and curiously enough, the most powerful aid it has received in these attempts has been from that prince of idealists and reformers, Mr. Thomas Carlyle. There is probably no man living who has done half as much as he to remove the odium which thirty years ago surrounded forced labor and all its incidents. By dint of abusing Slavery and vituperating all idle, weak, stupid and non-producing people, and lauding force and productiveness, in a thundering and not very intelligible jargon, he succeeded in persuading hosts of very intelligent people that it was the duty of the strong to turn the weak to pecuniary account, whether they would or no; and that any species of compulsion that was necessary for this purpose, so far from being wrong, was a very acceptable sacrifice to the Deity which Thomas Carlyle had placed over the world. This theory fell in so well with the desires of the thousands who about that time were accumulating capital, and wanted abundance of cheap labor to make it profitable, that it became highly popular. Slavery began to rise out of the disgraceful position which it occupied in 1830, into the dignity of a peculiar institution, with slight indications of a divine origin. Small holders began to be ejected in great numbers in England and Ireland, to make room for large farms, and even Highland chiefs and Irish landlords began to repudiate their old position of patriarchs or clansmen, and assume the new one of capitalist.

For a while they all professed the greatest faith in the doctrines which the political economists were loudly preaching, and proclaimed the supremacy over labor, as over every other commodity, of the law of supply and demand. But as soon as it appeared that one of the effects of commercial as well as material progress was to make labor dearer, scarcer, and more independent, they began to turn their eyes wistfully toward some means of creating an artificial supply. The only machine in existence that answered this purpose was Slavery; and nobody who has watched the course of commercial opinion, both here and in Europe, for some years past, can deny that just in proportion to the extent to which the condition of the free laborer has been improving, through the dearness of labor, has been the eagerness of the moneyed world to get people to believe that it was in no respect superior, but in many ways inferior to that of the slave. The whole of the literature of the South, both sacred and profane, has for many years been devoted to the assertion and proof of this proposition, and the planters have of late been receiving powerful aid in London, Liverpool, and all the other great centres of capital.

The field opened to labor here at the North, the facility with which it is combined with capital in our small joint-stock associations, and its freedom from all social stigma, have united the moneyed classes both of England and the South in that frantic rage against us and our doings, of which we have every day such amusing exhibitions. The great aim, in short, of the men whom the London *Times* represents, as well as of the slaveholders, is to embody both capitalists and laborers in separate and distinct castes; to render all transition from one to the other either impossible or so difficult as to be virtually impossible; to keep capital locked in the hands of one class—like the blood in the veins of the old nobles—and to keep the ranks of labor perpetually recruited by the sons of laborers, born without ambition and living without hope; and, in short, to convert the world into a huge factory, composed of operatives and masters, and paying ten per cent. on capital. When the *Times* discusses evictions in Ireland, it abuses the small farmers for clinging to their plots of ground—the sole barrier, poor though it be, between them and occasional starvation, and the lowest step in the ladder of social distinction—and urges them to become day laborers. A day laborer in Ireland receives twenty cents a day, without board, in *fine weather*, and on wet days, or during sickness, trusts to the poorhouse or the parish. But to have the mass of the population in this condition, and the land concentrated in the hands of the few great scientific farmers, is an approach to an ideal social state—of which, however, the Slave States furnish the only perfect example. Probably one of the saddest exhibitions of the effects of ignorance, is witnessed in the way in which the poor Irish, who find their way to this country, are seduced into helping these English and Southern capitalists in their crusade against free labor, by their votes, or as recently, by their bludgeons.

Renomination of Gov. Curtin.—The nomination of Gov. Andrew C. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for reëlection, by the Union Convention that has just assembled at Pittsburgh, is a deserved tribute to one of the truest and ablest men that has filled the Executive chair of any State, in these eventful times. Gov. Curtin had his first election just on the eve of the Presidential election, and was not chosen especially because of his supposed fitness to control the affairs of a State during a period of revolution and war. But he quickly developed a capacity equal to the exigencies that met him in office. On the uncovering of the plot of treason and war in 1861, he was one of the first Governors to present himself in Washington, and pledge to the incoming Administration the full support of the great commonwealth he presided over in upholding the Constitution and enforcing the laws of the land. And from that day to this, he has never ceased to work, in season and out of season, to make good his promise. He has not only been zealous to meet demands on Pennsylvania, but has sometimes outrun higher military authority in schemes to ward off the attacks of invaders. And events have proved his sagacity, as they also tried his patience and courage. But it is chiefly because of his devoted care and attention to Pennsylvania soldiers after they got into the field, and when they fell away into hospitals from battle or disease, that Gov. Curtin obtained the confidence and affection of his people. His conduct has been a model in this respect. No Governor of any State has exceeded, if equaled, him in persistent thoughtfulness and care of sick and wounded soldiers, and his popularity on this ground is deserved and very great.

Mrs. Kemble's Revelations of Slavery—Note from "Yeoman."

A few years ago, a series of letters appeared in the Times, signed as the present, chiefly descriptive of matters of personal observation in the Slave States. The series really consisted of two parts, of which the first contained observations made during a Winter's journey, in which I had followed ordinary routes of travel, (until near its close,) having been guided chiefly by the addresses of the letters of introduction with which I had been furnished by friends, these friends being mostly New-York merchants. Before I concluded this journey, I satisfied myself that what I had become most familiar with in the South was of a superficial and unusual, if not exceptional, character. My interest having been excited to penetrate the real South, I undertook a second journey, in which I discarded letters of introduction and public conveyances as much as practicable, and took pains to see, not merely that which was recommended to me as best worth seeing, but that which was common, and not supposed by my friends to be worth seeing by a stranger at all. In respect to the social condition of the Southerners, and the economic character of Slavery, my observations thus became of some positive value, and this was all the value that I claimed or intended to present in my letters. They were received, however, by many readers of the Times, as *revelations of the wicked cruelty of Slavery*, and this was made evident to me at the time both by public comments upon them and by many letters addressed to me personally by strangers upon this subject. This fact led me to give, late in the series, more information bearing upon this topic than I otherwise should have done, simply because I saw this was expected of me, and if I neglected it, my reason for doing so would be misunderstood. It was neither my purpose in writing nor in traveling to study the humanity of Slavery, and I have always considered that such observations as I recorded bearing upon such a study, were incidental to other purposes, and necessarily superficial and unimportant, except negatively, perhaps, in establishing the error of some commonly received opinions. It was not for want of interest in the question of humanity that they were so. It was not from want of sympathy with the human nature of the negro that I did not pursue it, and obtain some positive knowledge of the interior life of the plantation out of the economic field; nor was it because my life was threatened if I undertook a third journey that I did not subsequently follow up my two journeys with a third, in which special reference should be had to the condition of the slaves, otherwise than as it affected their value as laborers, and thus the whole economic condition of the South. I was satisfied that it would not be possible for me to make such a study. It could be made only, I concluded, by some one with duties which would carry him into the cabins of the slaves, at all times, and in such a manner that he would be regarded by them as a friend. No stranger could do this, not even a missionary or clergyman especially charged with pastoral duties toward the slaves. Of this I had been assured by facts in the experience of clergymen related by themselves. To them the slaves were habitually the most consummate hypocrites and deceivers.

Incidentally, however, I did obtain occasional glimpses of what I may call the real domestic slave life, and some of these went dimly far into the interior of that which I ordinarily saw. These I kept to myself, partly because they were dim and not to be described clearly, and partly because being very horrible, I was not sure enough of them to be justified in attempting to report them. Perhaps also I was influenced by some fear of periling my reputation for veracity. I have ever since believed that the crimes committed under Slavery were much blacker and more common than I could positively assert to be the case.

Statements made to me during the war by officers who have penetrated plantation districts of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Southern

Tennessee, have confirmed my impression that I saw only the shell of the inhumanity of Slavery.

I have just read Mrs. Kemble's Journal of a Residence on a Georgia Plantation. To the old readers of the TIMES, many of whom have told me that my observations were a revelation to them of the inhumanity of Slavery, I wish to say that in this book they will find the shell which I could scarcely puncture at all, completely broken through. That which I could not do, but felt to be necessary to be done for the understanding of Slavery as a question of humanity, that Mrs. KEMBLE was not merely permitted, but forced to do. Since I became acquainted with Slavery, otherwise than by means of letters of introduction to "high-toned gentlemen," I have not loved it, but of what was most hateful in it I had but the dimmest and most uncertain glimpses. For I have seen what I now recognize to be tokens of much that Mrs. KEMBLE describes as occuring under her observation on two or three plantations, on hundreds of plantations, and much is established, in my mind, by her narrative as true and common-place reality, which rested there before only in the form of doubts which it was hardly right to entertain.

Mrs. KEMBLE'S observations were deep, thorough and detailed. In various instances she may possibly have been imposed upon, or self-deceived under the influence of a warm imagination, working with emotion of an unusual character, but this possibility does not affect the importance of observations so constant, so detailed, and extending through so long a period. But Mrs. KEMBLE'S observations were confined to a very small district. My own were exceedingly superficial and hasty in comparison with them, but they were extended over a very large surface, and I am, therefore, able to judge of the value of hers, with reference to the condition of the slaves in general.

From all that I saw, I should suppose that Mrs. KEMBLE was in error in supposing that the slaves were better treated on the plantations which she saw than they generally are on the seaboard plantations; but I am sure that on the great interior cotton plantations which I have visited, every cruelty which she describes has been commonly practiced to a much greater extent than she saw it. These cruelties were chiefly attendant upon systematic, hard driving. I have been on many plantations where I know that the slaves were habitually driven very much harder than they are on the coast plantations described by Mrs. KEMBLE. This I know not merely from personal observations, but from the statement of the owners and overseers, and especially so with reference to women. I am sure, therefore, that all the frightful suffering which women reported to Mrs. KEMBLE, and of which she saw evidence, must exist on these plantations in a much more aggravated form. I saw that which I now recognize to be evidence of this which I did not at the time understand.

Bearing what I have here said in mind, and recollecting statements which I made with regard to the large plantations of Mississippi and Alabama, and especially those of absentee owners, I wish to recommend those who considered my letters to be revelations of the cruelties of Slavery, to read Mrs. KEMBLE'S journal. They will then understand how it is I speak truly when I say that all that I saw was the mere shell of the real cruelty of Slavery. I did not penetrate it. I had scarcely the faintest imagination of what was within, yet I had chance glimpses of it under such a variety of circumstances, that I am justified in assuring all who regard my judgment with respect, that, even in Mrs. KEMBLE'S book, the half of the misery of common life on large plantations is not told. The cruelty which Mrs. KEMBLE reports cannot be exceptional so far as it grew out of reckless driving at work. On the contrary, a less degree of cruelty in this respect cannot be otherwise than exceptional. YEOMAN.

WASHINGTON, July, 1863.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 7.

Arrived steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama, bringing merchandise valued at three quarters of a million dollars.

The ship *Tanjore*, from Boston, has also arrived.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, with $65,000 in treasure from Oregon, and $7,000 from British Columbia, has arrived.

There is increased inquiry for goods, generally indicating an early setting in of the Fall trade.

Business was generally suspended throughout the State yesterday. A Union mass meeting and appropriate services in the churches were principal forms of celebration. San Francisco was brilliantly illuminated last night, and an extensive torchlight procession moved through the streets.

The Pioneer Foundry at Gold Hill, Nevada Territory, was burned this morning. Loss $100,000. No insurance.

The Riot in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 7.

The Muscatine *Journal*, of the 4th inst., says ten Unionists, who were most prominent in the affair of last Saturday, have been arrested, and put under bonds for their appearance at Court.

The rioters to the number of 700 are now encamped near Sigourney, and demand the immediate trial for murder of those arrested. The excitement is said to be intense.

At Washington, a company, numbering 115 men, has been raised, fully armed and equipped, ready to march to the scene of trouble. We also understand that 300 Unionists are now under arms at South English.

The American Dental Convention.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 7.

The American Dental Convention closed its session to-day.

Thanksgiving was observed by this body by appropriate religious services. The great feature of the Convention was the exhibition, by Dr. N. W. KINGSLEY, of his appliances for the entire correction of the evils of cleft palate. His demonstrations were received by the Convention with enthusiasm, and, on motion of Dr. W. B. ROBERTS, of New-York, he was awarded a gold medal for his discoveries.

The Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 7.

The *Gazette* has returns from 21 counties in Kentucky. BRAMLETTE'S majority so far is 16,041.

Democratic Nomination for Governor of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated H. L. PALMER, of Milwaukee, for Governor.

Maine Regiments Homeward Bound.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 7.

The Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth Maine regiments arrived here last night from Port Hudson, *en route* for their homes.

Bounty of Volunteers in Trenton.

TRENTON, Friday, Aug. 7.

Trenton City, by a unanimous vote of its Common Council, has offered a bounty of $300 to volunteers to fill up its quota.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 7.

Sales of Five-Twenties, to-day, are reported to the amount of $1,032,000. *Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 24.*

The Draft.

IN BUFFALO.

From the Buffalo Express, Aug. 6.

Long before the hour appointed for the drafting to commence, the Niagara-street cars had deposited numerous loads of the "lieges" on Prospect Hill, who made their way in anxious squads to the outworks of Fort Porter, in the right front wing of which the fateful wheel was to decide who of the denizens of the First, Second and Third Wards were entitled to prizes in the great national military game of chance.

At 10½ o'clock, the preliminary arrangement having been completed, Provost-Marshal SCROGGS read the official order for the draft in the Thirtieth District, and then requested the gentlemen present—some fifty in number, to select from among their number one who, blindfolded, should draw the names from the wheel. Our worthy townsman, WM. S. RICE, was selected for the purpose, and generously offered the use of his own handkerchief for the occasion. WM. F. ROGERS, Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment, counted into the box 535 slips, containing the names enrolled in the First District of the First Ward; Mr. RICE took his position; the Provost-Marshal turned the wheel, and, with the name of LOUIS CHEVAUX, the draft commenced. Each name, as soon as drawn, was communicated by a vocal telegraph to the anxious but good-natured crowd outside, who received the announcement of the good fortune of acquaintances or well-known citizens with shouts and laughter. With the exception of a short intermission at 12 o'clock, the work of drafting went steadily and rapidly on, and was completed for the Wards named between 3 and 4 o'clock.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 7.

The draft in this city was resumed to-day. It will take several days to finish it.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Ledger, Aug. 6.

Philadelphia has closed the draft, and the result of the drawings in the Wards and Districts is as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Wards.	Population.	Voters.	No. Drawn.	Quota.	Ratio of Drafted to Voters in 1861.
II	20,122	2,621	730	460	1 in 4
III	19,929	2,296	419	275	1 in 5
IV	23,461	2,325	639	426	1 in 3
V	24,702	2,090	530	360	1 in 4
VI	14,852	1,798	587	368	1 in 3
XI	16,681	1,974	413	275	1 in 4
Total	119,868	14,104	3,380	2,157	

SECOND DISTRICT.

Wards.	Population.	Voters.	No. Drawn.	Quota.	Ratio
I	30,806	4,429	1,482	980	1 in 3
VII	31,367	3,036	1,015	677	1 in 3
VIII	27,788	2,280	686	466	1 in 3
IX	17,190	2,379	694	463	1 in 3
X	21,849	2,780	841	561	1 in 3
Total	129,078	14,904	4,731	3,155	

THIRD DISTRICT.

Wards.	Population.	Voters.	No. Drawn.	Quota.	Ratio
XII	18,651	2,171	837	258	1 in 4
XIII	20,945	2,745	667	445	1 in 4
XVI	20,067	2,716	742	495	1 in 3
XVII	22,264	2,510	755	503	1 in 3
XVIII	20,441	2,990	731	487	1 in 3
XXIX	38,858	3,485	1,092	728	1 in 3
Total	140,226	16,617	4,522	3,015	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Population.	Voters.	No. Drawn.	Quota.	Ratio
XIV	24,860	2,866	862	575	1 in 3
XV	32,081	4,322	1,116	744	1 in 3
XX	29,963	4,362	1,122	765	1 in 3
XXI	17,150	2,594	462	308	1 in 5
XXIV	22,782	3,152	612	408	1 in 5
Total	127,380	17,196	4,175	2,784	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Population.	Voters.	No. Drawn.	Quota.	Ratio
XXII	17,175	2,567	496	331	1 in 6
XXIII	23,985	2,563	467	311	1 in 5
XXVI	1,312	1,366	354	236	1 in 5
Total	42,470	6,992	1,317	878	

RECAPITULATION.

Dist.	Population.	Voters.	No. Drafted.	Quota.
I	119,868	14,104	3,380	2,157
II	129,078	14,904	4,731	3,155
III	140,226	16,617	4,522	3,015
IV	127,380	17,196	4,175	2,784
V	42,470	6,992	1,317	878
Total	558,961	69,713	18,025	12,019

Vallandigham Again.

A LETTER TO A DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO.

The following letter from Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was received at a Democratic Convention in Toledo, Ohio, on Aug. 5:

TABLE-ROCK HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, C. W., July 31.

GENTLEMEN: Unable to attend your meeting of the 5th August in person, permit me to address you by letter briefly. Waste no part of your time in personal defence to the candidates and speakers of the Administration's party. I leave undisturbed the brave and chivalrous work of assailing an opponent absent because the tyrannic power of the master, executed by military force, compels it. The great issue of the day ought not to be subordinated to things merely personal, and I recommend to my friends generally that they imitate the wise Romans, and carry the war into Africa.

The Democracy of Lucas, postponing all other issues, and ignoring all differences of opinion in regard to them, assemble, of course, to consider what Gen. FREMONT, the candidate of the free speech and free press Republican party of 1856, very aptly styles the uppermost question of the day—the question of their own constitutional rights and liberties. This is the practical issue in the Ohio campaign, forced by the President and his party upon the people, and boldly met by the Democracy, in their nominations, and also in their admirable platform, which, as a candidate, I accept as their solemn and deliberate confession of political faith, and their pledge to the country that *they mean to defend the rights asserted* in it with their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors. Until these shall have been made secure, it can be neither useful nor possible to discuss any other question, not directly connected with it.

Here is, indeed, just such a question, one second only in importance to that of public liberty. The Union of the States is worth the whole world to the American people, but liberty is the soul of a people; and what shall it profit us to gain the whole world and lose our own soul?

The Constitution made the Union, and when the war began, it was proclaimed to be for the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and whatever difference of opinion there may have been even then as to the mode of securing it, every patriotic citizen of the United States knew what the laws and the Constitution were.

But what do we see to-day? The opinion and will from hour to hour of the President—and such a President!—are solemnly and officially proclaimed superior to the Constitution and laws, even in the States wholly loyal; so that, upon the present policy of the Administration and its party, declared unchangeable, the South is to be forced to the will and opinion of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, instead of the written fundamental statute and common law. And, if we ourselves scorn to yield up our constitutional rights and liberties to this monstrous demand, does any honorable man, any sane man, ask or expect the States and people of the South to surrender so long as a man survives to strike a blow, or a woman to strengthen his heart or nerve his arm?

Upon such a policy this war must and will be interminable. So many square miles may be overrun, so much soil may be conquered, but the hearts of the people never. How, then, stand the chances of the Union, measured by the two different policies of the Abolition and Democratic parties?

The party of the Administration declares that the States and people of the South shall be forced to lay down their arms and submit. What then? Confiscation of all property, emancipation of all slaves, and the execution of all who, directly or indirectly, have taken part in the rebellion, namely: nine-tenths of the whole population, for a general amnesty has never, as yet, been so much as suggested by either Congress or the Executive, and unconstitutional submission is now the least which is demanded, though it would do more, not only for constitutional liberty, but for the Union, than such men could accomplish in a hundred years.

I need not repeat my often declared conviction, which time has always vindicated, that the South cannot be conquered by force of arms; but granting, for argument's sake, the effectual check and waning proportions of the rebellion, as proclaimed now again for the hundredth time, by the organs of the Administration, and that by the second Monday in January next all the armies of the Confederates will have been captured or dispersed, and their remaining 800,000 square miles of territory overrun and occupied, then the hour for the pacification of the South and conciliation of her people will have arrived, which party will most readily be hearkened to by them? Who, as Governor of Ohio, will be the most efficient agent in that great and arduous task? Your candidate, committed wholly to the restoration of the Union as it was, or the candidate of the Administration, pledged to a policy full, upon the one hand, of continued exasperation and hate, and on the other of insurrection and revenge?

Very momentous are these questions, for until that shall have been accomplished, there can be neither Constitution nor Union, and no security and no quiet in the land, nor can a single soldier tell their return to mother, or wife, or child, or home.

Reason together, then, men of Ohio, and judge wisely, who love your country, and would restore it to its former peace, prosperity and glory. Continual war and strife are the forbidden fruit of our political Eden, and bear still the primal curse uttered in tones louder than the voice of the mighty cataract in whose presence I now write: "In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."

[Signed] C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, in the Libby Prison.

NOTE FROM PARSON BROWNLOW.

I have this day conversed with Dr. EVERETT, Surgeon of the Fifth East Tennessee Infantry, who was recently confined in the infamous Libby Prison, at Richmond. He tells me that he was confined in the same room with Ex-Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina, and held frequent conversations with him. So many ounces of bread and meat were dealt out to each prisoner per day, and the venerable old gray-haired patriot received his daily allowance, while the boys in prison volunteered to do his cooking for him. The offences for which he was imprisoned were, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and to contribute means to sustain the rebellion. In conversing about his confinement, he would frequently shed tears.

This venerable old patriot, who has served his State as Governor, as a Congressman, and as a member of her Legislature, *is the largest slaveholder in* the Confederacy, and about the wealthiest man in South Carolina; but he is a Union man, and stubbornly refuses to be anything else. For this he is incarcerated in a prison! His great confinement has been kept a secret from the outside world, and it has been kept out of Southern papers, because the villainous persecutors were ashamed to let his imprisonment be known!

There is no organization in South Carolina, or anywhere in the seceded States, that can afford Gov. AIKEN relief, and I insist that our Government ought, without a week's delay, arrest *five prominent rebel citizens*, and confine them in irons until this "old man eloquent" is set at liberty. If Mr. LINCOLN and SEWARD do not attend to it, I promise to Gen. ROSECRANS and Gov. JOHNSON that they at once seize upon five prominent Tennessee rebels, and confine them in our State Prison until the old South Carolina patriot is released. It is due to justice, and above all, to the loyal sentiment of the South.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

AUG. 3, 1863.

The Octorora and her Captures—Why has not her Prize-Money been Distributed?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday you noticed the activity of the United States steamer *Octorora*, stating that she had captured fourteen prizes during the war. The statement is perfectly correct; but I hardly suppose the public would credit that the officers and crew of the *Octorora* have never received one cent of prize-money for these captures. The steamer *Frost Cain* is an instance of this. She was the first capture of the *Octorora*, and the case has been in abeyance for a year or more. Unfortunately for the *Octorora*, her prizes, as a general thing, have been sent to New-York for adjudication, and the consequence has been that no prize-money has ever been distributed to her. When, by any chance, prizes have been sent to such out-of-the-way places as Boston, Philadelphia or Key West, the captors have been allowed to participate (to some small extent) in the spoils with the Prize Commissioners; but here, in New-York the enlightenment seems to be too great to admit of any such rural arrangement. Will the Prize Commissioners or any one else please be good enough to inform me why this is so? W. C.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 7, 1863.

☞ Rev. HORACE JAMES, connected with our army in North Carolina, and who is laboring for the benefit of the blacks in that Department, will hold forth at Dr. STORRS' Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR in moderate demand. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 1,500 bushels Red Winter Western, at $1 12@$1 12½; 9,000 bushels Green Bay Club, at $1 10. CORN quiet, at 55c for ordinary, with sales of 21,000 bushels. OATS quiet and nominal, at 55c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. WHISKY nominal, at 43c. CANAL FREIGHTS, 12c. on Corn, 14c. on Wheat, to New-York. Imports—3,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 144,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in better demand; sales 5,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 93c., 3,500 bush. do. at 93½c.; 4,500 bush. do. at 95c.; 1,700 bush. do. at $1; 1,100 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 03, and 2,000 bush. Winter Red Indiana at $1 17. CORN unchanged with moderate demand; sales 17,300 bush. Illinois Mixed at 58c.; 3,000 bush. Prime do. at 59c., and 2,000 bush. Superior do. at 57c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS weaker; Flour 40c., Wheat 9½c.@10c. to New-York. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bush. Wheat, 37,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—5,221 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bush. Wheat, 16,000 bush. Corn, 3,000 bush. Peas.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 7.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Reading Railroad, 56¾; Morris Canal, 67; Long Island Railroad, 38½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 64¼. Gold, 127¼.

THE MOFFAT MEDICINE CONTROVERSY.—The injunction obtained by the executors of the estate of the late WM. B. MOFFAT, to prohibit his father, JOHN MOFFAT, from carrying on the manufacture and sale of the medicines extensively known as "Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters," has been dissolved. Dr. JOHN MOFFAT, who first introduced these medicines in the year 1825, and afterwards gave the recipes and the business to his son, WM. B. MOFFAT, is, therefore, adjudged to have a perfect right to resume the manufacture and sale of his pills and bitters. He was the "Original Jacobs," and the public may rest assured that the medicines now sold by JOHN MOFFAT & Co. are precisely the same concoctions which first obtained celebrity for Moffat's Pills and Bitters. Dr. MOFFAT has associated with him, in his resumption of business, Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, formerly of Boston, who is extensively known in connection with the Press, having been for many years the proprietor of the Boston *Daily Times*, the *Yankee Notions*, &c. Mr. ROBERTS is a gentleman of enterprise and business capacity, and we have no doubt his association with Dr. MOFFAT will be found advantageous to both parties. JOHN MOFFAT & Co.'s Genuine Vegetable Life Pills and *Phœnix Bitters are advertised in another column of the Atlas, to which we refer for further particulars.—Sunday Atlas, Aug. 2.*

A recent decision of the Superior Court authorizes old Dr. JOHN MOFFAT, of this City, to manufacture and sell the celebrated Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, of which he was the original inventor, but which for a number of years were exclusively manufactured and sold by his son, the late Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT. Dr. JOHN MOFFAT has associated with him, GEORGE ROBERTS, Esq., a gentleman long and favorably known in the newspaper world. It is needless for us to say anything of the value or popularity of these celebrated medicines. They are familiar to every household. Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT realized a princely fortune from their sale before his death. It seems to be but justice that after the death of his son, (to whom he had given permission to manufacture these medicines,) that the real inventor should be protected by the Court in his right to use his own invention.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus. A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities. A sample bottle open for inspection. PHALON & SON. Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so Sure a Remedy as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be Obtained?

COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE and all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, producing healthy action in those important organs. They also remove headache and the feverish state of the system which usually attends a costive habit.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA and all AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy.

All of Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 180 Broadway.

Parson's Exterminator EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats. The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway, East side, 3 doors below Broome-st. ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BENJAMIN—FLINT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, at St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, by Rev. J. H. Black, Maj. W. WALLACE BENJAMIN and Miss DELIA A. FLINT, eldest daughter of G. B. Flint, Esq., of Sing Sing, N. Y.

DIED.

BENNETT.—Suddenly, at his residence, Shark River, N. J., THOMAS, son of the late Jeremiah Bennett, formerly a resident of this City, in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 9. The last boat leaves the foot of Murray-st. at 4½ o'clock P. M., on Saturday, Aug. 8. The friends of the family are cordially invited to attend.

DOUPE.—On Thursday night, Aug. 6, WILLIE, youngest son of John and Mary Doupe, aged 1 year, 9 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 645 6th-av., this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock precisely.

☞ London (Eng.) papers please copy.

FRITH.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 6, after a short but severe illness, ESTHER T. FRITH, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, John S. Giles, and of her son-in-law, Isaac M. Van Iderstine, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 60 Mott-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be interred in the family burial plot, in Greenwood Cemetery.

HEYER.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 7, EDWARD F. HEYER, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services in Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday, Aug. 10, at 9½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HARPER.—In Brooklyn, at his residence, Bergen-st., corner 4th-av., WILLIAM HARPER, of short illness, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Sunday papers.

MURRAY.—On Friday evening, Aug. 7, WILLIAM STEPHEN MURRAY, aged 33 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. M. L. Hill, No. 151 West 22d-st., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 9, at 2 o'clock. His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston, Portsmouth and British Province papers please copy.

PECK.—In Berlin, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 3, Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH PECK, widow of the late Norman Peck, aged 61 years.

PRICE.—In Tremont, Westchester County, on Thursday, Aug. 6, HARRY, only child of John H. and Lizzie Price, aged 3 months and 12 days.

PRATT.—In Manchester, Eng., on Saturday, July 18, JANE, wife of John Pratt, formerly of this City.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 7, of cholera infantum, ADELAIDE AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Henry M. and Cornelia E. Stevens, aged 10 months.

VALENTINE.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, of consumption, ANNA LOUISA, daughter of William J. and Mary Valentine, in the 16th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, (without further notice,) on Sunday, Aug. 9, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 69 East 13th-st. Her remains will be taken to Fordham, Westchester County, for interment.

WALSH.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., of consumption, HENRY LENNE, youngest son of Louis and Jane E. Walsh, in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 8, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, Mamaroneck.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 419.—Aug. 7, 1863.

1, 70, 6, 46, 21, 63, 4, 29, 64, 57, 16, 47.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 420.—Aug. 7, 1863.

64, 62, 58, 17, 21, 68, 13, 73, 27, 6, 52, 33, 75, 8.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of July 31, 1863, No. 14,531 drew $100,000, No. 14,005 drew $50,000, No. 5,825 drew $30,000, No. 669 drew $10,000, No. 17,368 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Thirty per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE EAR

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY DR. HARTLEY, NO. 10 CLINTON-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from *Affections of the Ear without charge until cured*, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

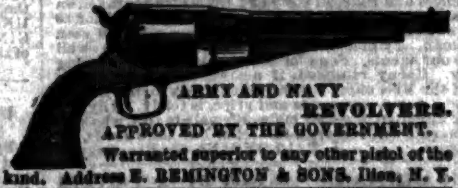
Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Persons suffering from any disease or derangement of the organ of *special sense*, may command the services of Dr. HARTLEY without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in a public newspaper.

Office and residence, No. 10 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway. Reception hours from 9 to 4 o'clock. *Consultation and examination free.*

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS. APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT. Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

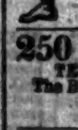
BABYLON IS FALLEN

CABINET FURNITURE.

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 699 Broadway, AND Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.



METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS. Made of corrugated brass. Patented Jan. 6, 1863. WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS. Soldier's price, $50; civilian's, $80. Send for a circular. J. W. WESTON, Agent, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

250 RARE RECEIPTS. TELLS WHAT TO DO, AND HOW TO DO IT. The Book sent free by mail for 15 cents. HUTCHINSON & CO., Publishers, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, and for the German States, via Hamburgh, per steamer HAMMONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

STEARNS & CO.'S PREMIUM GLYCERINE SOAP.—For sale by Grocers, Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the agents, C. H. & F. S. SWAIN, No. 20 Old-slip.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD, Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat, CATARRH CURED BY DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment." No. 815 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 28, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever. WILLIAM LIDDLE, Harlem, 129th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 5.

I was entirely *deaf* in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician. THOMAS GRANAN, No. 389 8th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill. SAMUEL C. HUNT, No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill. CARROLL J. POST, No. 20 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 28, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me. HUGH GILLON, No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED. READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured." FREDERICK WEBER, No. 389 4th-st.

OFFICE 816 BROADWAY.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c. Immediate and certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S VELPEAU'S REMEDY, which has been used with unfailing success since the cholera of 1842. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, And corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

PILES. DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.

Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure.*

Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address. J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles. DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor, No. 498 BROADWAY, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

SAVE YOUR MONEY. DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money. WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS. It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil. IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes, F. C. Wells, and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW ARE YOU NICK WHIFFLES? NOW READY—COMPLETE. MOUNTAIN MAX; OR, NICK WHIFFLES ON THE BORDER. A Tale of the Bushwhackers in Missouri. ILLUSTRATIONS BY DARLEY. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price. FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher, No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

HOW ARE YOU NICK WHIFFLES? NOW READY—COMPLETE. MOUNTAIN MAX; OR, NICK WHIFFLES ON THE BORDER. A Tale of the Bushwhackers in Missouri. ILLUSTRATIONS BY DARLEY. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price. FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher, No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

J. L. PETIGRU. FAITHFUL FOUND. "AMONG THE FAITHLESS, FAITHFUL ONLY HE." PUBLISHED THIS DAY, Engraved on steel by A. H. Ritchie, printed on plate paper, 12x16, a correct portrait of SOUTH CAROLINA'S LOYAL SON, JUDGE PETIGRU. Also, nearly ready, PORTRAIT OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY. Price 25 cents each. CHARLES T. EVANS, Publisher, No. 448 Broadway, New-York. *** Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THE HERO OF PORT HUDSON. THE BOBBIN BOY. He is still rising. Read the book, boys, and see how he became the man he is. In a neat box are the three books, now ready at all principal bookstores: THE DRUMMER BOY, THE PRINTER BOY, THE BOBBIN BOY. J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published, in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 25; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35. CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 39 Ann-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS. No. 139 William-st., New-York, Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS. *On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.*

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.*

BE SYSTEMATIC WITH YOUR SYSTEM. "System" is a term used by Physicians and writers on physic, expressive of the person of a living man performing all the functions natural to his body.

Astronomers make use of the same term when describing the heavenly bodies, sun, moon and planets, as the *Solar System*, expressing the perfect regularity of the motions of these bodies in their revolutions.

The human system also demands this regularity on the part of the stomach and bowels, which is the sun of our system, the liver which may be considered as the moon, and the skin and the kidneys as our planets. Let the actions of these organs be always regular, for on this regularity depends the harmony of the system. When a man says his system is out of order, consider that his bowels, liver, skin or kidneys are all, or some of them, disordered.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are natural regulators of the system; they purify the blood by expelling from the body all deleterious secretions. RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF THE AGE! JOHN MOFFAT & CO'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS! AND PHOENIX BITTERS! FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. JOHN MOFFAT & CO. PROPRIETORS 32 EAST 17TH ST. NEW YORK

OLD JOHN MOFFAT Announces to druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world, that he is now amply prepared and ready to supply the public with the GENUINE MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, as manufactured and put up under his immediate supervision, in a new style of boxes and bottles, and with new and costly labels, done in the best style of bank-note engraving. THESE NEW LABELS contain a most perfect vignette likeness of John Moffat at his present age, now near four score years. By observing that these new labels are on the boxes and bottles, the purchaser will always be sure of having the original and genuine MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, as manufactured and put up by old John Moffat himself. The undersigned has the services of Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, a gentleman well known to the members of the Press throughout the country, and for the past twenty-five years proprietor of influential newspapers in Boston and New-York, to whom he has confided the general management of all the business appertaining to the sale of his medicines.

JOHN MOFFAT & CO.'S GENUINE VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have proved to be the most successful of medicines of the age. They are a sure cure for all FEVERS, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, SCROFULA, SCURVY, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, PILES, COSTIVENESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, HEART DISEASE, HEADACHE, FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE, NEURALGIA and all NERVOUS DISEASES, &c., &c., and all diseases peculiar to Females. At certain periods Females will find this medicine of great advantage to them.

THOUSANDS OF CERTIFICATES are in possession of the Proprietor, giving detailed accounts of MOST REMARKABLE CURES effected by these invaluable medicines upon patients afflicted with some of the various diseases here enumerated.

JOHN MOFFAT & CO.'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS purify the blood, and thus remove all cause of disease. They do not reduce the system, but invigorate it, requiring no restraint from pleasure or business during their operation.

JOHN MOFFAT & CO.'S PHŒNIX BITTERS, $1 per bottle. Dose—Half a wine glass, plain, three times a day.

JOHN MOFFAT & CO.'S LIFE PILLS, 25 cents per box, each box containing 36 Pills; SUGAR-COATED, 25 cents per box, each box containing 14 Pills. Dose—from 1 to 4 Pills just before going to bed.

FOR SALE ALL OVER THE WORLD! By Druggists and Apothecaries, Booksellers and Newspaper Depots, Country Postmasters and General Storekeepers.

☞ ALWAYS ASK FOR ☞ JOHN MOFFAT & CO.'S MEDICINES.

Old Agents can obtain a supply of the new style only from the undersigned. Their orders and wishes will be promptly attended to. JOHN MOFFAT. Principal Office No. 32 East 17th-st., New-York City.

N. B.—All my medicines are duly stamped with U. S. stamps, according to law.

MUSQUITO NETS, MUSQUITO LACE, all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

VERONICA QUINQUEFOLIA.—THIS SURE purifier eradicates all Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, Skin Eruptions, Dropsy, Mercury, incipient Consumption, and nervous, sexual and urinary maladies. Package, $3; double, $5; fluid extract, $1. Sent per mail. HEGEMAN & CO., sole agents, New-York; or apply, by mail, to WM. B. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

LAW REPORTS.

The Forty-Second-street and Grand-street Railroad Again.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company, John Kerr, Jacob Sharp et al.—In this case there were three motions argued together: 1st, a motion to punish the defendants for violating an injunction granted by Justice Leonard; 2d, a motion to dissolve said injunction; and 3d, a motion for leave to file an amendment and supplemental complaint.

These motions involved the validity of the act of the Legislature under which the defendants, known as the Crosstown Railroad Company, claim the right to run their road. The defendants having laid their track through Twenty-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and on Fourteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A, undertook to make the connecting link on the Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Fourteenth streets, and for that purpose commenced to tear up the pavement, and to lay a track between the Harlem Railroad track and the Fourth-avenue. The Harlem Railroad Company thereupon procured the injunction order before alluded to.

The plaintiffs claim that their right to run a railroad through the Fourth-avenue is exclusive, and that the Crosstown Road has no right either to use the track of the Harlem Railroad, or to lay an independent track on the Fourth-avenue.

The question in this case is the same as that between the Sixth and Seventh avenue Railroad Companies, the former having procured an injunction against the latter restraining them from using any part of the Sixth avenue Railroad track, or interfering with the Sixth-avenue in the operation of its road.

The case is still on.

For plaintiffs, H. F. Clerk, C. A. Rappallo and E. Burrill. For defendants, H. W. Robinson and Moses Ely.

The Texas Lands Fraud Case at Length Decided.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Jacob Mussina et al. vs. Charles Stillman et al.—This case, which at the time it was tried, about a year since, and which was then reported in full in the TIMES, has at length been decided. The action, it will be remembered, was brought to recover from defendants the value of one-quarter interest and damages, which the plaintiff claims he was fraudulently deprived of, in and to the property comprising the City of Brownsville, in the State of Texas, and on the site of which Fort Brown is now erected. Justice PECKHAM now decides the case in favor of the plaintiffs, thus giving them between $80,000 and $90,000.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Conk vs. Jewett.—Motion to rehear granted, and motion on merits denied with $10 costs.

Before Judge Hilton.

Seely vs. Henderson.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

McIver vs. McCabe.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs. Opinion with the Clerk at Chambers.

Thatcher vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Warren et ux vs. Potts et al.—Findings settled. Papers and findings with Clerk at Chambers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Philbrook vs. Boyd.—Motion to change venue denied.

REOPENING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD THROUGH TO WHEELING.—We learned last evening from officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that the first through passenger trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, and from Wheeling to Baltimore, would be run next Monday, and that the regular freight trade would then be at once resumed. An immense freight business, especially in cattle and coal, will, it is thought, be done by the Company for the next two or three months. The road is now strongly guarded by a large force of Federal troops, under the command of Major-Gen. B. F. KELLEY, whose department now extends along the line of the road to the Monocacy.—*Baltimore Sun, Aug. 6.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Aug. 8	New-York	London.
Hammonia	Aug. 8	New-York	Hamburgh.
Damascus	Aug. 8	Quebec	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	July 22	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	July 30	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Morning Star	Aug. 8	New-York	New-Orleans.
Hudson	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.

The European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* will close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Hammonia* will close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A SODA WATER AND BOTTLING establishment, containing all the apparatus for carrying on the business, with horse and wagon, and a good stock on hand. The concern has been established for 15 years, has a good patronage, and is now doing a successful and lucrative business. Any person wishing to purchase, who does not thoroughly understand the business, will be instructed by the present proprietor, gratis. A lease of the premises will be given on reasonable terms. Reason for selling, declining health. Inquire at No. 22 Perry-st.

TO INVENTORS AND OWNERS OF FOREIGN PATENTS.—A gentleman of this City, who has resided some time abroad, and who has been engaged in negotiating patents in England and on the Continent, will return to England about the 15th inst. He has large facilities for disposing of inventions of value, and will be happy to make arrangements with parties requiring such services. The highest references will be given, if required. Address Mr. HOYT, care of S. D. Law, Esq., No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 20.

FOR SALE, OR PARTNER WANTED.—One of the oldest and best express business now running between New-York and Brooklyn, consisting of 3 horses, 3 wagons and appurtenances; reasons for selling the same or taking a partner will be explained, by calling at McILVAIN & YOUNG'S Seed store, No. 3 John-st., New-York, between 1 and 4 o'clock. This is a good chance for a man with moderate means.

WANTED—A MAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars capital, to go to Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Canada, Boston and California, to act as wholesale agent for all of Lloyd's celebrated maps, the only authority for the Government and people. No competition, and a certain thing. J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway.

PATENT FOR SALE.—THE ATTENTION OF manufacturers and capitalists is called to the best mica chimney for Kerosene lamps ever invented. Call and see it in operation, at the office of SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 15 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR LOCATION, near Broadway. Handsomely fitted up and furnished. Long lease at low rent, doing a large money making business and offered cheap on easy terms. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 15 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED mercantile house, with $5,000 or more. One who would devote himself to the business. Address F. C. L., Box No. 1,780 New-York Post-office.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE—WITH HORSE, wagon and harness, cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 10 Columbia-st. Also, a good milk dairy wanted, on Harlem or New-Haven Railroad.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & Co., Nos. 210 and 211 Water-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 8 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8, second floor.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. & ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day-School, No. 20 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MADAME C. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 222 MADISON-AV., Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 Madison-av. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 21. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 18th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES (Formerly "The Spingler Institute.") N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET. The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMS' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 30th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JAMES B. [illegible], D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 40 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D.; Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a*,—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) F. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Waterston, James F. Clarke. *In Balt.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt.*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. J. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

MISS JAMES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At No. 64 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open on the 14th September. May be seen at that address after Sept. 1. Miss JAMES is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen: In New-York—D. D. Field, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cummings, B. H. Field, Esq., Edward Satterlee, Esq., John Jay, Esq., Hon. James W. Beekman, M. D. Field, Esq., S. W. Gerard, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hawks, Baltimore; Hon. Edward Everett, Boston; Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, Michigan; Chief Justice Taney, Washington; Pierre M. Irving, Esq., Irvington, N. Y.; Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse; Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Detroit; Hon. Robt. McClelland, Detroit; Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterborough, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 27. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $45. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WITH MILITARY EXERCISES.—Address OTIS BISBEE, Principal. The next term begins Sept. 9, 1863. Situated on College Hill, in an atmosphere pure and salubrious, with extensive grounds, gymnasium and drill-room, this school offers unequaled facilities to those who desire to combine health and physical strength with profitable mental and moral training.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 61 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 831 W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information apply for circular. The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st. HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE READING-ROOM AND PICTURE GALLERY of the Cooper Union will be closed on Monday, 10th inst., and reopened the 31st. Persons desiring to enter the free night classes must apply during the month of September, to the Clerk, at the office of the building. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, MONTCLAIR, N. J., is located in a region easy of access, and noted for health and beauty. It provides young ladies with choice facilities for a thorough and sensible Christian education. The next term will commence Sept. 16. Rev. A. R. WOLFE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 3. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRINCIPAL OF an incorporated academy in this State, desires to give public or private instruction two or three hours per day, where facilities for reading law are good. Terms moderate. Address L. J., Box No. 57 Sag Harbor, L. I.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 22. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 12 years.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal. Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 362 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 10 East 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 24. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS BEAN'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. F. A. ANDREWS.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher, by a graduate of Yale College, who has had three years' experience; is a thorough classical scholar, a natural mathematician, and a sound disciplinarian. Satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address X. Y. Z., Norwich, Conn.

AS RESIDENT TEACHER.—A FRENCH lady, much experienced in the management of youth, and well qualified to teach French, music and the English branches, desires a situation as resident teacher in a family or first-class school; references given; no objection to the country. Address J. S., No. 90 East 21st-st., N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, with six years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires a situation; can give the best reference. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 57, Palmyra, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-recommended young woman desires a situation in City or country, as cook and laundress, or for general housework; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 3 [illegible]-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; best of City references. Call at No. 129 West 42d-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUATION as general servant in a small private family. Can be seen at her employer's residence, No. 25 [illegible]-av.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man of experience, a situation in a grocery or other store as clerk or otherwise. Reference to first-class houses. Address GROCERY CLERK, care of Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 200 Broadway.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED A SITUATION as book-keeper in a banking house, or any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give first-class reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED A situation as general clerk or light porter, in any good mercantile business, by an active young man who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, 131 Fulton-st.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—A DRY goods commission house wants a young man as assistant book-keeper; must have some experience. Address, with references, H., Box No. 2,100 General Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Scotchman, married, one child; is thoroughly competent in all departments of the business, either as private gardener or nursery foreman; first-class recommendations from his last employer. Address J. B., care of A. Smith, seedsman, No. 68 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a respectable man; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; has the best of recommendations from first families in the City; is a good Protestant; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to City or country. Address E. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A COACHMAN for a private family. None need apply who have not city reference. Apply before 10 A. M. at No. 27 West 24th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY MAN OF EXperience in the grocery business; good reference and security, if required. Address E. G. B., care Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 200 Broadway.

HELP WANTED

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G AND 23D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

WANTED.

One hundred blacksmiths and horse-shoers, to serve as such in the Quartermaster's Department for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged. Wages $60 per month, and one ration per day. Men employed under this notice are expected to go wherever ordered by proper authority, and a refusal to do so will subject them to a discharge without pay.

Applications will be made to Major S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, No. 6 State-st., New-York, or to Capt. A. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, for transportation to this city.

(Signed,) C. H. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE SUBSISTence Department, in the Military Department of the South, at Hilton Head, S. C., and other places in that vicinity:
Eight clerks, as Commissary clerks.
Nine intelligent men, as warehousemen and shipping clerks.
Two butchers.
Sixteen laborers, and
One cooper.
Persons wishing to be employed as above, can apply at this office, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., between the hours of 11 and 3, bringing satisfactory recommendations of capacity for the positions sought. Those applying for the position of clerk or warehouseman, must bring a written application with signature in full, and address.
A. B. EATON, Col. and A. C. G. S.
Office of Assistant Commissary-General Subsistence, No. 4 State-street, New-York, Aug. 7, 1863.

AGENTS.—$10 MAPS FOR 60 CENTS.—THE United States and Canadas, from surveys to 1863, mounted and varnished, with rollers, five feet large, colored, in 3,000 counties, showing 300,000 towns, villages, post-offices and railroad stations; the whole engraved on steel at a cost of $100,000 and two years' time, all for 60 cents, or in sheets at 25 cents. Ten dollars a day to man or woman. Printed instructions how to canvass well sent to our agents. Send for sample copy before ordering largely. Money refunded, if not satisfactory. Lloyd's Map of the Mississippi River, giving every man's plantation and name, same size and price, is ready. Any one calling attention of either male or female to this, who will act as agent, will receive a full set of our maps gratis, by writing us. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family in Yonkers, near Hastings, a single man as coachman; a neat, tidy, experienced and obliging man, who thoroughly understands his business, (none others need apply,) will find a good and permanent home, with liberal wages. Address, with name and reference, EMPLOYER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIenced coachman, who understands fully the care of horses and can bring good testimonials from his last employer. None others need apply to R. A. WETTHAUS, No. 546 Pearl-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED coachman who thoroughly understands his business; none other need apply. Address Box No. 1,180 lower Post-office, giving references, name and address.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as nurse and seamstress, a Protestant young woman, either Scotch, German or Swiss. Inquire to-day (Saturday) at No. 60 10th-st., 2 doors west of 5th-av., from 11½ till 3 o'clock.

A VALET.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS valet to go to Melbourne, Australia, with a merchant. Salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, 7 Chatham-square.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, in a real estate office; a Protestant, and one who resides with his parents in the lower part of the City; he must write a good hand and have a fair education, be steady and willing to apply himself closely to business. Address by note, in handwriting of applicant, H. K. S., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A BOY—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY wanted in a flour and grain commission office; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 1,657 New-York Post-office.

LAD WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND ACtive lad, in an importing house; one whose parents reside in the City; compensation small. Address Box No. 2,217 Post-office, in applicant's own handwriting.

WANTED—A MEDICAL STUDENT—AN M. D. preferred—to assist a homœopathic physician in this City. A young man, unmarried, of good address, will find this a rare opportunity. Address DR. EVANS, No. 123 Madison-av., New-York, or call from 8 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—AGENTS, LOCAL AND TRAVELING, to sell LARCHAR'S Imperishable Wick and a new Coal Oil Burner without chimney. Will pay any capable, energetic man good wages. Call and see, or send for circular to W. B. BILLINGS, Agent, No. 34 Liberty-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PORTER AND packer, who understands packing perfumery and fancy goods, may address, with reference, Box No. 2,236 Post-office. None but Americans need apply.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK in a dry goods jobbing house, who can come well recommended as to character and ability. Address P. O. Box No. 124.

COLLAR MAKERS WANTED IMMEDIATEly, by WILKINSON & CUMMINGS, Springfield, Mass. 20 to make army case collars. 20 to make short straw collars. Good wages and a long job guaranteed.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863, At 10 o'clock, A. M. PRIZE GOODS, From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE,	AVON,
BREEZE,	BROTHERS,
CLARITA,	DART,
DIANA,	EAGLE,
GIPSEY,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY,	SINNET,
NEPTUNE,	SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF

Ale, aquadiente, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st. The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer, BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, AT Miller & Conger's stores, Nos. 248 and 250 South-st., New-York. On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863, At 12 o'clock M.,

Cargo prize schooner MARIA:
48 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 half-bales UPLAND COTTON,
29 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON,
6 half-bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
Cargo prize schooner JULIA:
44 bales UPLAND COTTON,
3 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Cargo prize schooner MERIAM:
183 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 bags PICKINGS.
Cargo prize schooner FASHION:
17 bbls. POTASH,
18 half bbls. POTASH,
48 bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner DIANA:
117 bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner EMMA AMELIA:
8 casks GLASSWARE.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., ten days before sale. JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. WM. MARVIN, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, AT LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, On FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1863, At 12 o'clock, M., CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER, CONSISTING OF

576 bales UPLAND COTTON,
100 barrels RESIN,
4 barrels SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Samples of cotton and catalogues at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

ALSO.

At the same time and place, THE PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER, as she now lies, with all on board, at the Atlantic Dock. She is a side-wheel, high pressure, river boat of about 500 tons burden. JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

COTTON, &c.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER BRITANNIA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, ss. BOSTON, July 27, 1863.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court for said District, will be sold at public auction, at Nos. 23 and 24 Lewis' wharf, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the prize steamer BRITANNIA, consisting of

328 bales Upland Cotton,
22 small bales Upland Cotton,
12 bags Sea Island Cotton,
2 bags Cotton,
1 lot Cotton Pickings,
15 bags Rice,
9 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

Libeled in said Court in a cause of prize, and upon the recommendation of the Prize Commissioner and motion of the United States District-Attorney, ordered to be sold as aforesaid. JOHN S. KEYES, United States Marshal for Massachusetts District.

Catalogues ready on Friday; samples can be seen at S. W. Dewey's, No. 44 Water-st., and Packard & Freeman's, No. 80 Kilby-st. H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

E. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

BY WHITTEMORE & HAZELL.

Store No. 63 Liberty-st.

REGULAR SALES OF HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK.

MONDAY, Aug. 10, At 10½ o'clock, at the Armory, 3d-av. and 21st-st., For account of whom it may concern.

All the machinery, tools, steel, files, wrought and cast iron, iron saws, brass castings, scrap iron and steel, Norway gun iron, Naylor's steel, shafting and pulleys, gas-pipe, &c.
Also, one 8-horse power steam engine and pump.
One Hotchkiss drop-hammer, 400 lbs.
One Hotchkiss drop-hammer, 340 lbs.
One Lawrence drop-hammer, 340 lbs.
Two trip-hammers, large and small.
One trimming-press (Fowler's patent.)
One cast iron proof-box, for proving barrels.
Lot cast steel carbine barrels, &c.
Catalogues on Friday at our office.
All of the above more or less damaged by fire.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE, BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, three hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, marked E. in diamond, W 4 c 8, part of the cargo of the Prize schooner CREASHAW.

ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, 38 bales, 50 bags and 16 half bags of COTTON, cargo of the prize schooner REINDEER, formerly called JEFF. DAVIS.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 17th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the bark *Spring Bok*, her tackle, apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a dapple gray saddle horse, 15 hands high, between 7 and 8 years old; a good trained military horse, also good in harness; is perfectly sound and kind. Reason for selling is, that the owner has been ordered off by Government to a distant military post.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, enameled suites, &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and 23d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place, at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS, M. S. K., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

SCOW WANTED.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for building a scow capable of carrying a 15-inch gun, and must be delivered at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.

Plans can be seen at this office, or at the Inspection of Ordnance at the Navy-yard.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1863.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice to all parties holding CERTIFICATES FOR TEMPORARY LOAN OF UNITED STATES NOTES, the interest upon which has hitherto been paid in gold coin at the expiration of each period of six months from the date thereof, that after the expiration of the several periods of six months now current, such interest will no longer be payable in gold coin, but in United States legal tender notes.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer United States.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by drafts or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

A. G. JAUDON & SONS, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 49 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK. (Insurance Buildings, 2d floor.) STOCKS, BONDS, UNITED STATES SECURITIES, GOLD, &c. Bought and Sold on Commission.

A. G. JAUDON,
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON,
CHARLES JAUDON,
Of the New-York Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—The books of this Company, organized under the Manufacturing and Mining laws of the State of New-York, are now open at their office, No. 23 William-st., for receiving subscription to the Capital Stock.

The property of the Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, at the base of the Eastern Chain, or Snowy Range, of the Rocky Mountains, six hundred miles west of the Missouri, or six days' travel from the City of Atchison, on that river, and consists of 160 acres of land, a tunnel claim of two thousand feet in length, intersecting no less than fifteen veins of gold-bearing quartz; also a surface lode of exceeding richness, nine hundred feet long, on which there have been sunk two shafts, 40 and 18 feet, and the ore taken from them, assayed by Messrs. Booth & Garrett, of Philadelphia Mint, proving very rich, and promising returns for the investment of capital equal in magnitude to those of California or Nevada.

The selection of this mining property was made under the personal supervision of William Petherick, Esq., the well-known mining engineer, and Prof. Charles F. Williams, recently appointed Commissioner of Mines for the United States. THEODORE HYATT, President. EDWARD T. LATHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the Coupons due October 1st, 1857, of the first mortgage bonds on and after August 10, 1863, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the Bondholders in New York and elsewhere, Coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz: from 10th August to 10th September, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall street, Jauncey Court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.

Dated July 27, 1863.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22, 1863.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE FIRST and second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, due on the first day of August, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank in the City of New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease on said first day of August. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.—AMERICAN, Continental, Goodhue, Lorillard, North American, Resolute, Republic, Security and Washington Fire Insurance Scrip wanted, by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. C. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered, at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent. (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK.—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Monday, 10th proximo. By order of the Board. E. W. FORD, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE." OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	773,773 22
LIABILITIES	37,148 64

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 22, 1863.—TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, on stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany respectively, and on the 20th day of September next on stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank; and in London at the Union Bank of London, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 18, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, (the Bank paying the same,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 303 Canal-st.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 27 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, August 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a Circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premiums wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS. No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500. FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS. Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years. Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

VIOLIN-PIANOS — SOMETHING ENTIRELY new—manufactured under the patents and superintendence of S. B. Driggs. They are superior in volume and purity of tone to any in the world. Price $300 to $800. They may be seen at the warerooms No. 707 Broadway, or at the Proprietor's, J. B. PECK, 579 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

DRY GOODS

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice.
3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks, Reduced to 50 cents per yard.
2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.
The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.
ALSO,
Silk Grenadines, Bareges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.
Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent. Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The mad to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1860. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY. TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless. When properly administered it causes a quiet sleep, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted at my usual prices. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD.—LOST, WEDNESDAY OR Wednesday evening, a lady's gold hunting WATCH, with enameled dial, gold cap, number on cap 22,269; M. J. Tobias engraved on cap. The finder will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, by leaving it at the office of French's Hotel for M. SEYMOUR.

FOUND—ON THE SEVENTH-AV., BETWEEN 14th and 20th sts., a small sum of money. The owner may receive the same by proving property and paying expenses. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between the hours of 7 and 8 in the evening.

TRUNK LOST.—A FRENCH SOLE LEATHER TRUNK, canvas covered, marked "R. D.," was missing from the steamer Empire State, or on the way to it, on Friday, July 31. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to MORGAN & SMITH, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE BANcroft House, No. 906 Broadway, a good-sized black and tan terrier slut. Any person returning the same will receive the above reward.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State: There shall be added to the sixth article of the Constitution of this State, as the twenty-sixth section thereof, the following:

Whenever, and as soon as this amendment to the Constitution shall take effect, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint five persons Commissioners of Appeals, who shall have power to hear and determine all appeals then pending in the Court of Appeals, which may be transferred to them by said Court, and shall have all the general powers of a Court of Record for that purpose. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall act as Clerk of said Commissioners, and the judgment rendered by the said Commissioners shall be entered by the said Clerk in the records of the Court of Appeals, and shall have the same force and effect as if rendered by the said Court. One of said Commissioners shall be named as Chief Commissioner, and the said Commission shall continue, and the said Commissioners hold their office, until all the causes transferred to them shall have been heard and determined, but not longer than four years from the date of the original Commission. The said Commissioners shall receive the same compensation as the judges of the Court of Appeals. They may appoint the time and places of their sittings, and the Legislature shall provide for the expense thereof.

But said sittings shall not be appointed for the same time as those fixed for the Court of Appeals; and the Reporter of the Court of Appeals shall be the Reporter of the said Commissioners.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 31, 1863.
The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 8, 1863.
The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Assembly. J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, PROVIDING THAT PERSONS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE ARMY OR NAVY THEREOF, MAY VOTE AT THE PLACE WHERE THEY MAY BE IN SUCH SERVICE.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State: Section one of article two is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

Provided, That in time of war, no elector in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the State; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and places at which, such absent electors may vote, and the canvass and returns of their votes, in the election districts in which they respectively reside or otherwise.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that the same be published for three months prior to such election, pursuant to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 22, 1863.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, April 24, 1863.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original concurrent resolutions on file in this office, and do certify that the same are correct transcripts therefrom and of the whole of said original resolutions.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for the examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Ward Nos. 29, 31, 32, 33, 33½ and 31½, in block No. 176, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 22, in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, in block No. 37, also in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 36, in the 19th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 4, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend. TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice. PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice. ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice. PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend. TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, June 24, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN TAYLOR & SONS was dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1863, by the decease of Edmund B. Taylor. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them at the office, No. 324 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York, or their Brewing Establishment at Albany.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers will continue the business at the City of Albany and at their principal depots in New-York and Boston, under the firm-name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & SONS. JOHN TAYLOR, JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, WM. H. TAYLOR.
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863—No. 22 William-st.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, for the transaction of the stock and bond commission business. The business of the new firm will be conducted at the office so long occupied by the undersigned. JAMES H. STEBBINS, JOHN BLOODGOOD.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm. CAMMANN & CO.
Aug. 1, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On [illegible] Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Willcox & Gibb's, &c. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 530 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM-SHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, will be dispatched
From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. | From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely.
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin, from ... $95 to $135
Second Cabin—State-room berths, meals furnished at separate tables ... $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food ... $50
Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool ... $35
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Glendell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First-class ... $80; Second-class ... 60; Third-class ... 35 } Payable in Currency.
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wed'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. (GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,300 Horse-power, 5,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin ... $126
Second Cabin ... 85
Steerage ... 35
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents, SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer DAMASCUS, Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec [illegible] SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $82. Steerage, found with good provisions, $33 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st. MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PEARSON, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 101 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday ... Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... Saturday ... Aug. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday ... Aug. 22
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK, of this Company, will sail as an extra steamer, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12. Has splendid accommodation for a few cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship CELLA, 3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH, Will sail from Pier No. 12 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ... $80
Second Cabin ... 50
Steerage ... 35
Payable in United States currency.
For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION For the Benefit of the SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE CHURCH OF EPIPHANY, No. 130 Stanton-st., to St. Ronan's Well, Flushing, TUESDAY, Aug. 11, 1863. The steamer GEN. WOOL will leave foot of Broome-st., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Children 25 cents. The refreshment saloon to let. Inquire of T. C. LYON, No. 139 Chatham-st.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¼; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8¼; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Tickets for these Excursions are now for sale at the office of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. For description of the routes, and further information, apply at the office, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE side-wheel steamboats WILLIAM KENT and NORTH SHORE, and the barges ANNA RHINEBECK and LEXINGTON. Also, FLORIDA and PLEASANT VALLEY GROVES to let. Office No. 262 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY HALLAN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT animal, late the property of a Staff officer. Can be seen by applying to A. H. B. MOSES, No. 62 Beaver-st.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 173 Times Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3¼, 5, 6 and 7¼.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany; connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:45 A. M. on Mondays; For White Plains, 9:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 6:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 8:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:20 A. M., 12:40, 2:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge. JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:00 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M., for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:
FROM CHAMBERS-ST.: Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. On SUNDAYS, at 5:32 P. M., from 30th-st.
FROM THIRTIETH-ST.: 7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M. 10:57 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leave James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo. 8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville. 10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo. 4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick. 5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M.—Emigrant. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 9 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 3½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 22 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 189 Fulton-st.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers. NEW-YORK, May 28, 1863.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

SUNDAY, AUG. 9—THE LARGE AND COMmodious steamer SCRANTON, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Great Neck, Fort Schuyler and Whitestone, Throggs Neck, will leave Peck-slip at 8½ A. M.; Broome-st., 8¾; 10th-st., 8¾; 23d-st., 9. Returning, will leave Glen Cove at 3½ P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3¾, stopping at all the other landings. This boat will accommodate 800 passengers, and she is fast.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¾, 3¾. Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾. Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4. Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, with private bath-room attached, suitable for gentlemen, or a family without children, in a first-class house up town. Dinner at 6. References required. Address Box No. 20 New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good sea or river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults, $6; children and servants half price. Steamer Helen leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 9 o'clock. For information, call on J. H. WHITE, No. 142 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Port Washington, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and his wife, until Nov. 1, in a healthy location, not more than one hour's ride from New-York. Address, stating full particulars, M. F. R., Box No. 205 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE.
This pleasant Summer resort—only 45 minutes by railroad from Jersey City—offers superior accommodations to parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York. This house has all the modern conveniences and fine grounds. Trains leave foot Cortlandt-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad, 6:30, 11:30, 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30. C. STRINGER.

HOTELS.

A FINE HOTEL IN LONDON.
V. CATALDI has taken Batts' Hotel, No. 43 Dover-st., Piccadilly, London, one of the most agreeable positions in that city, near St. James-park, West End.
CATALDI is an experienced Courier, well known to many Americans. His wife, who will have the principal management of the house, is a German woman of intelligence, who for fifteen years was housekeeper to a wealthy family near London.
This hotel will be made especially acceptable to Americans.
The writer cordially recommends his countrymen to patronize it. They will be made comfortable at reasonable rates. A NEW-YORKER.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
A SHORT SUMMER DRAMATIC SEASON, under the direction of that popular and talented actor, C. W. CLARKE.
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager, with a company made up of the most talented artists in the profession, as the following list of names will show:
Mr. M. LEVICK, Mr. T. J. HERNDON, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mr. H. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. E. G. FRANCE, Mr. W. DALY, Mr. W. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. HENRY, Mr. J. PETRIE, Mr. S. JEFFARD, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Miss J. WALTERS, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss F. FRANCE, Miss J. FRANCIS, Miss LOUISE CARMAN, Miss S. GRAHAM, Mlle. LOUISE.
This Brilliant Company will appear in SPLENDID PERFORMANCES EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, At 3 and 7½ o'clock.
At each of which will be produced The pleasing Petite Comedy, in one act, THE MAID OF MUNSTER; or, THE CORK LEG, which never fails to convulse the audience with laughter.
DANCE ... by ... Mlle. LOUISE.
Concluding with the side-splitting Farce, TRYING IT ON, in which Mr. Levick appears in his inimitable character, WALSINGHAM POTTS!
To be seen at all hours, day and evening, LIZZIE HARRIS, THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING! WEIGHING [illegible] POUNDS!! and Measuring round the waist 4 YARDS, 17 INCHES! The greatest MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH Ever seen on the face of the globe.
Also, THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG, OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS, TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS, ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL AUTOMATON WRITER, THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS. The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c. Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAUGHING GAS. DR. COLTON Will give a grand Exhibition of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, Laughing Gas, for ladies and gentlemen, at THE COOPER INSTITUTE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 8. Fifteen ladies will inhale the Gas. Three will be put into a perfect anaesthetic state. Admission, to cover expenses, 25 cents. Doors open at 2. Commence at 3 o'clock.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION. After the Summer vacation, will commence business MONDAY, Aug. 10. Dr. COLTON, the original discoverer of the anaesthetic properties of nitrous oxide gas, will make and administer the gas for the extraction of teeth. Not the slightest pain is experienced by the operation. The sensations of the gas are such that, with many, it is a real luxury to have teeth extracted—avoiding all the danger and disagreeableness of ether and chloroform. Dr. C. has had twenty years' experience in making this gas. Within two months past he has administered it for the extraction of over four thousand teeth, and with uniform success. That pain is actually annihilated, hundreds of testimonials could be presented. No business done except tooth extracting. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN, W. B. HURD, JOS. H. SMITH. Office No. 22 Bond-st. From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL OR RENT their houses this coming Fall will please send in their directions as soon as possible. The usual brokerage of 1 per cent. on amount of sale is charged when a sale is effected, otherwise there are no charges. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, THE PROPerty situated on the corner of Grove-st. and Pavonia-av. This elegant and commodious double house, furnished with gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., contains 23 spacious rooms, 12 pantries, &c., with one of the best arranged conservatories in the State; also, a first-rate brick stable and carriage-house. The above premises occupy four full lots of ground, tastily laid out, with choice fruit trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, &c. This house was built without regard to cost, by day's work. The location is unsurpassed in point of view, &c., with an observatory on top overlooking the bay and harbor of New-York and surrounding country. In such a residence, within 15 minutes of City Hall, New-York, one may enjoy all the excitement of a City life with the endearments of a country home. The greater portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. H. ATKINS, No. 222 Greenwich-st., New-York.

A VARIETY OF DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A cottage house and barn at $2,000; another at $1,800; one at $1,000; two at $3,000 each; one very large house, 10 rooms, at $5,000. All these residences are from one to ten minutes' walk of two stations, where there are 20 trains per day to and from New-York City. Also, desirable landed property, from one acre upward. A beautiful grazing farm in Connecticut. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mt. Vernon, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 25x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 304 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house No. 40 East 29th-st., near 4th-av., with immediate possession. Price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS, NORTH SIDE 22D-ST., near Avenue A. Apply to the owner, WILLIAM M. BAXTER, No. 144 East [illegible]-st. Terms easy.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, 32 miles from the City, with 50 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden. A good garden, with a great abundance of all kinds of the choicest fruits. Two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing; a garden-house under glass, 12x130 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz.: Peaches, pears, apricots, small fruits, &c. All the glass-houses built on the most approved plans; modern dwelling-house built of brick, 45x45 feet, with extension 30x15, with 16-inch hollow walls; basement under the entire house; 23 rooms above the basement; hot and cold water in the house, wash-tubs, &c.; stable 36x30, with two wings 18x28; barn 60x100, sheds 12x30, hennery 30x20, farm-house, &c. All outbuildings well arranged and well watered, and economically worked. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson not surpassed by any other place. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—3½ MILES FROM the Ferry. A very fine house for sale, just ready for occupancy, containing 10 bed-rooms, parlor, library, dining and reception rooms; hot and cold water and all modern conveniences, together with ¾ of an acre of land, laid out in ornamental and kitchen garden. Horse cars every ten minutes. Location unsurpassed and neighborhood select. Price $12,000; large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care of C. H. SMITH, Esq., No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A FINE residence of three acres beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the Hudson; choice fruits, shade trees, and shrubbery; the house nearly new, with 14 rooms and all conveniences; a large carriage house; in a first-class neighborhood, good schools, churches; to be sold with or without the furniture, horse, carriage, &c. More land can be had. NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the establishment. The place contains between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit; house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business; a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT NEW-ROCHELLE FOR SALE.—A large double two-story house, containing 12 rooms, with all the modern conveniences; fruit of every description, with about 8 acres of land; within ten minutes' walk of the railroad. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A LARGE house with choice shade trees, about five minutes' walk from the steamboat, with ten rooms. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria.

FARMS.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful woods, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 277 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART of a furnished house, for a small family. Location from 5th to 45th sts., and 5th to 7th avs. Address WILLIAMS, Box 180 Times Office, stating terms and location.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... Mr. WM. WHEATLEY
Commence at 8; conclude 11 o'c.
SATURDAY EVENING, August 8, and EVERY EVENING, till further notice.
TENTH WEEK! TENTH WEEK!
HOUSES STILL CROWDED. CROWDED, CROWDED with ADMIRING AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
100,000! 100,000!
persons having witnessed the Grand Romantic Drama, by John Brougham, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, pronounced the BEST PLAY OF MODERN TIMES.
MR. COLLINS, The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, in his original character of CARRICKFERGUS, an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY, In his original creation of CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, E. Lamb, F. Mordaunt, C. Kingsland, &c. Mesdames Ponisi, J. H. Allen, L. R. Shewell, &c., &c.
Complete and splendid GRAND BALLET. BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND EFFECTS. GORGEOUS COSTUMES. MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS. ORIGINAL MUSIC under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Seats can be secured THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GHOST! SPIRIT RAPPING AND TABLE MOVING OUTDONE BY THIS GREAT OPTICAL ILLUSION.
ENGAGEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. H. WATKINS. EVERY EVENING.
The romantic drama, in four parts, entitled TRUE TO THE LAST.
Honora Paule, a wealthy heiress ... Mrs. H. Watkins.
Godfrey Delante, a young student ... Mr. H. Watkins.
(Their original characters.)
Other characters by Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Floyd, Miss Clara, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. H. F. Daly, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. Hagan, Mr. Hind, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Browne and Mr. W. R. Floyd.
This beautiful play is replete with interesting situations and novel stage effects, including the last and GREATEST EUROPEAN SENSATION, THE GHOST! THE GHOST! A SPECTRAL ILLUSION, produced by costly scientific apparatus, and pronounced by all the professors and savans of London and Paris THE MOST MARVELLOUS SCIENTIFIC WONDER THE WORLD HAS EVER BEHELD!
The especial attention of the public is directed to the fact that A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION has been introduced at this favorite theatre, rendering it the COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.
Doors open at 7¼; performance begins at 8 o'clock. BOX OFFICE open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WINTER GARDEN.
Under the management of MISS EMILY THORNE and MR. MARK SMITH.
Last night of MR. SETCHELL AND THE COMEDY COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, Aug. 8, BENEFIT OF Mr. MARK SMITH, and LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Twenty-fourth and LAST NIGHT OF Mr. FRANK WOOD'S successful burlesque of LEAH THE FORSOOK. Produced under the direction of Mr. MARK SMITH.
Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, Lingham, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Sol. Smith, Jr., C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Gratton, and Miss Ada Monck, in the cast.
To be preceded by (last time) the sparkling Comedietta of CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF WILLIAM AND FULTON STS.—Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Family evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

REV. HORACE JAMES, CHAPLAIN OF the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts regiment, and Superintendent of Contrabands for the Department of North Carolina, will make a statement as to the condition, habits and prospects of the colored race, at the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. Storrs,) at the corner of Henry and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE Bible Examiner, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. [illegible] East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, and especially those who are interested in the great life theme, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. M. CARNOLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Rev. CHARLES NEWMAN, late of Torrington, Conn., will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY, Aug. 9, 1863, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School in the morning, at 9 o'clock, and Bible Class meeting in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

S. THOMAS' CHURCH, BROADWAY.—This Church will be open for the usual services on SUNDAY MORNINGS, throughout the Summer. Strangers, soldiers, and others, are invited to attend. S. Thomas' Free Chapel will be open for two services. All who desire to unite in holy worship will be welcome.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; also, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacramental service at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. [illegible] Broadway, corner [illegible]-st. Admission free. Collection taken up. Circle on WEDNESDAY EVENING at same place. Ministers and reformatory speakers invited.

PREACHING EXTRAORDINARY.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent, will continue his discourses on the Fulfillment of Prophecy and the Speedy Appearing of Christ, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, 163 Bowery. Seats free.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. WESTON, Pastor.—This church will be open EVERY SUNDAY MORNING during the month of August, and preaching may be expected at the usual hour, 10½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, PASTOR OF TRINITY M. E. Church on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers in the City are cordially welcomed. Seats cheerfully provided.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing-st. This church will be open for preaching during all the Summer.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH, NEAR EAST BROADWAY.—Rev. HENRY DATER, of Hyde Park, New-York, will preach on SUNDAY, Morning and Evening. Morning services at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½.

ST. MATHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Atlantic-st., near Powers, Brooklyn. Rev. Ed. J. KOONS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

SOUTH FIFTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to be present.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE N. Y. PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts.—Preaching by the Pastor elect, Rev. A. McGLASHAN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen and others invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services at 10½, 3½ and 8, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. On SUNDAY the Rector will preach at each service. Seats free.

JANE-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for public worship on SUNDAY, Aug. 9. Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS will conduct the services in the morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. MARCELLUS in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. SEELY, late of Albany, will preach on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Strangers are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER of Waverley-place. Rev. JAMES T. SMITH will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

REV. TH. MONOD WILL PREACH IN the French Evangelical Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., in the basement, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

FAIRS.

35TH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will be opened at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1863, and continue three weeks.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—Blank applications for space, and circulars containing full particulars, can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 23 Cooper Union. WM. B. BUTLER, Chairman. WM. S. CARPENTER, Vice-Chairman. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the George Washington.

NEWS FROM UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

An Important Military and Naval Expedition Organizing at Vicksburgh.

FRENCH DOINGS IN THE GULF.

The United States Mail steamer *George Washington*, from New-Orleans on the 1st inst., arrived at this port last evening, bringing the following passengers:

Brig.-Gen. Wm. Dwight, Col. Thomas E. Chickering, Third Massachusetts cavalry; Capt. J. L. Swift, Third Massachusetts cavalry; Lieut. C. D. Webb, Quartermaster Twelfth Maine Volunteers; Lieut. C. A. Hartwell, A. D. C.; R. B. Hall, A. S. Blake, J. G. Robinson, C. L. Chase, W. Malady, Dr. M. F. Bouzani, A. Hegewisch, H. Thomas, S. Field and lady, J. B. Murrison, lady, four children and servant; F. Matheo, J. Cousley, D. B. Macarty, C. H. Macarty, J. S. Kennedy, lady and three children; Mr. Roman, W. H. Henning, Mrs. Leddy, Miss E. Cobett, J. Ryback, J. Deitche, lady and two children; C. Lob, J. D. Weaver, Mrs. Noack, child and servant; C. F. Hoffman, A. Clement, Miss J. Lenon, Mrs. Simmons, F. W. Mohr, J. C. McKee, K. Conner, R. M. O'Brien, F. O. Taylor, and 42 in steerage.

The following are extracts from New-Orleans papers, brought by the *George Washington*:

"The steamer *Iberville*, from Vicksburgh on Thursday night, (23d ult.,) has arrived at New-Orleans, in charge of Col. Regan, of Gen. Grant's Staff, bringing a large number of invalids from the rebel garrison of Vicksburgh, paroled officers and soldiers, and some fifty persons who have been sent away from St. Louis as registered enemies. Their destination is Mobile, whither they will be sent by flag of truce.

The new gunboat *Neosho*, of the Monitor pattern, built at St. Louis, had arrived at Vicksburgh. The *Osage*, of the same pattern, is expected down at once. The *Choctaw* and *Pittsburgh* are blockading Red River. Gen. Arnold came down by the *Iberville*, and stopped at Port Hudson.

An important military and naval expedition is on foot from Vicksburgh.

Yazoo City has been stripped. The hostile attitude of the people—their planting torpedoes in the river, the destruction of the *De Kalb*, and the firing of their guerrillas upon our boats—justified this retaliation. Some 2,000 bales of cotton belonging to the C. S. A., a large quantity of merchandise and steamboat furniture stored in the town, with two steamboat loads of contrabands, were taken away.

Gen. Grant has some dozen skeleton regiments of colored troops organizing at Vicksburgh.

The U. S. flag steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from a cruise in the Gulf. She has been used by Admiral Farragut as the flag-ship since he left the *Hartford* on duty up the river.

We learn that as the *Tennessee* was coming into Southwest Pass, when passing an Italian man-of-war stationed there, a salute in honor of the Admiral was given by the Italian, which was returned by the *Tennessee*. One of the guns on board of the latter was not properly swabbed after a discharge, and while running down another cartridge ignition took place, which resulted in severely wounding two men. The discharge took place when the cartridge was half-way down, and took away the right arm of Henry A. Mott and the left arm of Andrew Young. The latter was so severely wounded in the breast that he died in about an hour and a half. Mott is doing well, and will recover. The unfortunate men were loading the gun at the time of the discharge, and admitted that the accident was the result of their own neglect in not properly swabbing it out before loading.

Among the departures for the North, by the steamship *George Washington*, are Col. Thos. C. Chickering, and Capt. John L. Swift, of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry Regiment. They go North on duty designated by General Order No. 154 from the War Office, regarding conscripts.

Brigadier-Gen. W. W. Orme, of Gen. Herron's command, has arrived in this city.

Col. Gerard Stith, Ex-Mayor and Ex-Alderman, of this city, has arrived from Fort Pickens, on parole, where he has been confined since last September as a State prisoner by order of Gen. Butler. The Hon. John R. Leeds, also a State prisoner, came up with the Colonel from the port.

Following is a special dispatch to the *Era*:

Southwest Pass, Saturday, July 25.

The bark *A. Barker*, 9 days from Vera Cruz, has just crossed the bar.

The American Consul at Vera Cruz died on the 15th of July.

No American or English vessels of war were on the coast. French vessels are seizing everything—English or American.

On the 8th, a French sidewheel steamer arrived at Vera Cruz with an English topsail schooner in tow. The schooner was captured in the Rio Grande, and had on board a cargo of arms valued at $300,000. The arms were intended for the Texas rebels; but the schooner cleared from Liverpool for Matamoras. Her officers report five more loading for the same destination.

The *Picayune* announces the arrival of Gen. Herron in the city.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The City Dull and Warm—The Opening of the Mississippi—A Significant Spectacle—Funeral of a Captain of a Colored Regiment, &c.

Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

Our city is exceedingly dull and exceedingly warm, and I think our people, who have been so pleasantly excited of late by National successes, may possibly be more than usually listless from natural reaction. The new current of hopefulness now held out is the speedy opening of the Mississippi to commerce; and I think when we are blessed with the arrival of a fleet of steamers from "above," that New-Orleans will begin to assume something akin to days of old.

The most extraordinary local event that has ever been seen within our borders, and, I think, one of the most extraordinary exhibitions brought forth by this rebellion, was the funeral of Capt. Andre Cailloux, Company E, First Louisiana National Guards. Here in this Southern emporium was performed a funeral ceremony that for numbers and impressiveness never had its superior in this city; and it was originated and carried through in honor of a gallant soldier of the despised race, to enslave which, it is said, will soothe this State back into the Union.

Capt. Cailloux was a fine-looking mulatto, and, in his military dress, had an imposing appearance. I remember seeing him at Gen. Banks' Headquarters, in company with at least fifteen of our prominent military officers, and he was a marked personage among them all. In the celebrated assault and repulse on Port Hudson by Gen. Banks, Capt. Cailloux fell at the head of his company, on the 17th of May last, while gallantly leading it on to the enemy's works. His body, along with others of the National regiments, after the battle lay within deadly reach of the rebel sharpshooters, and all attempts to recover the body was met with a shower of minié bullets. Thus guarded by the enemy, or I might say thus honored by the attention, the body lay exposed until the surrender of the place, the 8th of July, when it was recovered and brought to this city, to receive the astonishing ovation connected with the last rites of humanity.

The arrival of the body developed to the white population here that the colored people had powerful organizations in the form of civic societies, as the "Friends of the Order," of which Capt. Cailloux was a prominent member, received the body, and had the coffin containing it, draped with the American flag, exposed in state in the commodious hall. Around the coffin flowers were strewn in the greatest profusion, and candles were kept continually burning. All the rites of the Catholic Church were strictly complied with. The guard paced silently to and fro, and altogether it presented as solemn a scene as was ever witnessed.

THE CEREMONIES.

In due time the band of the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment made their appearance, and discoursed the customary solemn airs. The officiating priest, Father Le Maistre, of the church of "St. Rose of Lima"—who has paid not the least attention to the excommunication and denunciations issued against him by the Archbishop of this diocese—then performed the Catholic service for the dead. After the regular services, he ascended to the President's chair and delivered a glowing and eloquent eulogy on the virtues of the deceased. He called upon all present to offer themselves, as Cailloux had done, martyrs to the cause of justice, freedom and good government. It was a death the proudest might envy.

THE PROCESSION.

Immense crowds of colored people had by this time [illegible] companies of the Sixth Louisiana (colored) regiment, from their camp on the Company Canal, were there in order as escort, and Esplanade-street, for more than a mile, was lined with colored societies, both male and female, in open order, waiting for the hearse to pass through.

After a short pause, a solemn silence fell upon the crowd, the band commenced playing a dirge, and the body was brought from the hall on the shoulders of eight soldiers, escorted by six members of the society and six colored Captains, who acted as pall-bearers. The corpse was conveyed to the hearse through a crowd composed of both white and black people, and in silence profound as death itself. Not a sound was heard save the mournful music of the band, and not a head in all that vast multitude but was uncovered.

The procession then moved off in the following order: The hearse containing the body, with Capt. J. W. Ringgold, W. B. Barrett, S. J. Wilkinson, Eugene Mailleur, J. A. Glea and A. St. Leger, (all of whom, we believe, belong to the Second Louisiana Native Guards,) and six members of "The Friends of the Order," as pall-bearers; about a hundred convalescent, sick and wounded colored soldiers, the two companies of the Sixth regiment, a large number of colored officers of all Native Guard regiments, the carriages containing Capt. Cailloux's family, and a number of army officers; winding up with a large number of private individuals and the following named societies:

Friends of Order.
Society of Economy and Mutual Assistance.
United Brethren.
Arts and Mechanics Association.
Free Friends.
Good Shepherd Conclave No. 2.
Artisans' Brotherhood.
Good Shepherd Conclave No. 1.
Union Sons' Relief.
Perseverance Society.
Ladies of Bon Secours.
La Fleur de Marie.
Saint Rose of Lima.
The Children of Mary Society.
Saint Angela Society.
The Immaculate Conception Society.
The Sacred Union Society.
The Children of Jesus.
Saint Veronica Society.
Saint Alphonsus Society.
Saint Joachim Society.
Star of the Cross.
Saint Theresa Society.
Saint Eulalia Society.
Saint Magdalen Society.
God Protects Us Society.
United Sisterhood.
Angel Gabriel Society.
Saint Louis Roi Society.
Saint Benoit Society.
Benevolence Society.
Well Beloved Sisters' Society.
Saint Peter Society.
Saint Michael Archangel Society.
Saint Louis de Gonzague Society.
Saint Ann Society.
The Children of Moses.

After moving through the principal down-town street, the body was taken to the Bienville-street cemetery, and there interred with military honors due his rank.

Capt. Cailloux was a native of this city, aged 42 years, and was one of the first to raise a company under the call of Gen. Butler for colored volunteers. The *Union* of this city, a paper of staunch loyalty, which is devoted to the interests of the colored people, speaking of Capt. Cailloux, says: "By his gallant bearing, his gentlemanly deportment, his amiable disposition and his capacities as a soldier—having received a very good education—he became the idol of his men, and won the respect and confidence of his superior officers. He was a true type of the Louisianian. In this city, where he passed his life, he was loved and respected by all who knew him.

In Capt. Cailloux the cause of the Union and freedom has lost a valuable friend. Capt. Cailloux, defending the integrity of the sacred cause of Liberty, vindicated his race from the opprobrium with which it was charged. He leaves a wife and several children, who will have the consolation that he died the death of the patriot and the righteous."

The long pageant has passed away, but there is left deeply impressed on the minds of those who witnessed this extraordinary sight, the fact that thousands of people born in Slavery, who had by the events of the rebellion, been disenthralled enough to appear in the streets of New-Orleans bearing to the tomb a man of their own color, who had fallen gallantly fighting for the flag and his country—a man who had sealed with his blood the inspiration he received from Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. The thousands of the unfortunates who followed his remains had the Flag of the Union in miniature form waving in their hands, or pinned tastefully on their persons.

We would ask, can these people ever again be subjected to Slavery? Are these men, who have been regenerated by wearing the United States uniform—these men, who have given their race to our armies to fight our would-be oppressors, are these people, can these people ever again be handed over to the taskmaster? Would a Government that would do such a thing be respected by the world, be honored of God? Could the Christianized people of the globe have witnessed the funeral of Capt. Cailloux, there would have been but one sentiment called forth, and that is this—that the National Government can make no compromise on this slave question; it is too late to retreat; the responsibility has been taken, and the struggle must go on until there is not legally a slave under the folds of the American flag.

I have learned from a National prisoner, who was confined in Port Hudson some five months before its surrender, many interesting particulars, among which was the incident that Gen. Gardner spent the day before the surrender of the forts in burning up the flags, and the consequence is, that Gen. Banks has none of these expressive tokens of victory. In this connection, and to show how gallantry is appreciated, I begged of the officer who had the original the privilege of copying the following interesting correspondence:

Port Hudson, La., July 14, 1863.

The undersigned, representing the officers of the Twelfth Arkansas infantry, take this method of returning their sincere thanks to the officers and men of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Zouaves, for the uniform kind and courteous treatment received by us at their hands since the surrender of this place.

Should the fortunes of war ever reverse our positions, we will not forget them, but endeavor to reciprocate their kindness to the best of our ability.

(Signed) T. J. REID, Colonel.
J. S. WALKER, Lieut.-Col.
T. C. SMITH, Major.
C. H. JONAS, Capt. and A. Q. M.
J. R. THORNTON, Adjutant.

To F. Agnus, Capt. Commanding Second Zouaves.

Port Hudson, La., July 15, 1863.

To the Commanding Officer of N. Y. Zouaves, U. S. A., at Port Hudson:

Sir: In an interview I had with you a few days since, I expressed to you, on behalf of my men, their appreciation of the kindness shown us by yours. If I should leave Port Hudson without giving a more enduring form of acknowledgment, I would be doing injustice to the feelings and wishes of the men recently under my command. I therefore address you this note.

On the 27th of May your command engaged a part of the men of mine. Then and afterwards my men spoke of your charge as a splendid exhibition of courage. When the fortunes of war placed us as prisoners in the hands of the United States forces we were suffering for food. As soon as our wants were understood, your men more than divided theirs with us, and in a variety of ways have shown themselves to be as kind and generous as they had shown themselves to be courageous.

Please tender these acknowledgments to your command; they are made according to the wishes of my men. I am, very respectfully, etc.,

D. PROVINCE, Colonel C. S. A.,
Lately commanding Beall's Brigade.

To Capt. F. Agnus, commanding Second Zouaves.

Port Hudson, La., July 15, 1863.

Sir: Permit me to say to you that I never, in the course of this war, saw men behave with such courage and fortitude under all circumstances as your command. Your wounded were the constant theme of conversation by the Surgeons for the heroic manner in which they bore up under some of the most frightful wounds. Permit me to thank *them all* for the very courteous manner in which they have treated us since the surrender.

H. HANSLOW, Surgeon C. S. A.

To Capt. Agnus, Commanding One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT COMING NORTH.

From the New-Orleans Era.

After months of service—probably unequaled in the history of naval warfare, for the amount of energy, courage and endurance required—the brave and veteran officer, Admiral David G. Farragut, is allowed a short respite from active duty, and permitted to once again meet his many friends and revisit the old familiar spots in the North to which he has so long been a stranger.

With what a record does he return! From the time the first gun was fired at the rebels in the forts [illegible] of the river until the present moment, a brilliant succession of victories has rewarded his efforts, and now the name of David G. Farragut has become a household word, and is synonymous with an ideal so daring and heroic. No man, in either the army or navy, has labored more faithfully in the service of the country, or had her interests more at heart, and no man is more deserving of her gratitude and confidence, or better able to appreciate the one, or to prove that the other is well placed.

The Admiral takes his departure in that noble old ship, the *Hartford*, the vessel which has borne him in safety through so many deadly sorties, and which has so stoutly withstood the shock of all the conflicts for the possession of the Lower Mississippi in which the navy has taken part. He goes, accompanied, too, by the gallant officers and men who compose her crew, and who have fought these fights under his eye. May life-long success attend the Admiral, the *Hartford* and all her brave crew, is the wish and prayer of all in New-Orleans who love justice, freedom and the good of their country.

The storm and war-tried Commodore, Henry W. Morris, of the *Pensacola*, also visits the North on a short leave of absence, and accompanies the Admiral on the *Hartford*. The Commodore is at present suffering from a slight illness, but we hope his trip Northward will restore him to perfect health, and enable him to soon return to our city and to his numerous friends and admirers.

The following is a list of the *Hartford's* officers: James S. Palmer, Commodore; J. N. Foltz, Fleet Surgeon; L. A. Kimbily, Lieutenant-Commander; John L. Broome, Captain of Marines; J. C. Watson and H. B. Tyson, Lieutenants; W. T. Meredith, Paymaster; Wm. M. King, Surgeon; J. H. Higbee, First Lieutenant Marines; J. Hugg, Assistant Surgeon; J. J. Reed, J. H. Reed, Chas. Jones, Edward Hazeltine, D. Wemple, Ensigns; E. B. Latch, F. A. Wilson, Second Assistant Engineers in charge; Isaac DeGraff, Chas. M. Burchard, Albert K. Fulton, Hugh L. Pilkington, James E. Speight, Third Assistant Engineers.

From the time the *Hartford* crossed the bar to attack Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the rebel fleet, on the morning of the 25th of April, 1862, until the present time, she has taken part in ten engagements, and has been struck two hundred and three times.

CASUALTIES IN THE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

So much has been said by the rebel journals of the South, and the semi-rebel papers of the North, about the immense slaughter of colored troops before Port Hudson, that we deem it proper to state the simple facts, and let the public judge what grounds there were for applying such terms as "wholesale massacre of the negroes," "negro slaughter pen," &c., to the case. There were engaged in the siege of Port Hudson two regiments of colored troops, the First and the Third, both together numbering 1,245 men. Of these, 28 were killed, 123 wounded by gunshots and 46 by falling trees, making the total casualties 197. Many of the wounds were slight, from which the sufferers have since recovered.

THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON.

Casualties in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment N. Y. V.

Headquarters One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment N. Y. V., Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have the honor to inclose a list of the killed and wounded in the regiment under my command during the attack on Port Hudson, La., from May 27 to date:

Sergt. A. V. Fountain, Co. A—slightly.
Corp. Timothy Smith, Co. A—killed.
J. R. Lane, Co. A—mortally.
G. Conklin, Co. A—severely.
S. Wilson, Co. B—severely.
J. Smullen, Co. B—killed.
T. McAndre, Co. B—severely.
J. J. Dashe, Co. C—slightly.
J. O'Garra, Co. C—severely.
Jas. Hart, Co. C—severely.
John Lafferty, Co. E—killed.
Adjutant Henry J. Foster—slightly.
Capt. Mathew H. Moore, Co. F—slightly.
Sergt. Hugh Moore, Co. F—slightly.
Edward Hanly, Co. F—slightly.
O. McCue, Co. F—severely.
2d Lt. Thos. P. Ogden, Co. G—slightly.
Sergt. G. W. La Rosa, Co. G—slightly.
Wm. Doyle, Co. G—slightly.
Jno. Dolan, Co. G—slightly.
Jacob Buhrman, Co. G—slightly.
Thomas H. Williams, Co. G—severely.
Fred. Fittsluker, Co. G—killed.
Corp. John Carson, Co. D—slightly.
T. Galvin, Co. D—slightly.
John Dalton, Co. D—slightly.
J. McCawley, Co. D—slightly.
J. O'Neil, Co. D—slightly.
D. Hutchinson, Co. D—killed.
T. Gillespie, Co. D—killed.
P. McKarin, Co. E—slightly.
F. Flecker, Co. E—slightly.
George H. Cutler, Co. E—slightly.
Sergt. Geo Decklyn, Co. H—killed.
Richard Degnan, Co. H—slightly.
Andrew Schilling, Co. H—slightly.
Corp. Rufus Wood, Co. I—severely.
Wm. Waters, Co. I—slightly.
Wm. Hunt, Co. I—slightly.
E. McGregor, Co. I—slightly.
Steph. Nolan, Co. I—killed.
John S. Berger, Co. K—severely.
F. Despaise, Co. K—severely.
C. Swartz, Co. K—slightly.
Michael Lannegan, Co. K—slightly.
Thomas McDonald, Co. K—slightly.
Michael Dunn, Co. K—killed.

The following casualties occurred on the 14th of June:

Col. L. D. H. Currie—arm.
1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Denton, Co. A—killed.
J. Armstrong, Co. A—killed.
John Reed, Co. A—killed.
Martin McGovern, Co. A—killed.
Jeremiah Murphy, Co. A—killed.
Thomas Mulroy, Co. A—wounded.
Michael Rafferty, Co. A—wounded.
John Reynolds, Co. A—wounded.
Fred. Van Amburgh, Co. A—wounded.
Storm Vanderzee, Co. A—wounded.
Sergt. Robert Jones, Co. B—killed.
P. Quinn, Co. B—killed.
A. Henrique, Co. B—wounded.
James Dougherty, Co. B—wounded.
Isaac W. Richards, Co. B—wounded.
Edward Houston, Co. D—wounded.
John McGuire, Co. D—w'd.
Michael Kealey, Co. D—w'd.
John J. Harney, Co. D—wounded.
Thomas Dougherty—Co. D—wounded.
Alexander Stewart, Co. D—wounded.
2d Lieut. Johnson C. Hull, Co. E—wounded.
Jeremiah Donahoe, Co. E—wounded.
Joseph Perry, Co. E—w'd.
Mathew Carroll, Co. F—wounded.
George Rusher, Co. F—w'd.
John Coggins, Co. F—w'd.
Charles Rushbrook, Co. F—wounded.
Thomas Donahoe, Co. F—wounded.
Wm. Dunn, Co. G—killed.
Armenius Dwyer, Co. G—killed.
Corp. Martin Fogle, Co. A—wounded.
Corp. N. J. Blanchard, Co. A—wounded.
Corp. D. C. Austin, Co. A—wounded.
P. Cohen, Co. A—wounded.
P. Moore, Co. A—wounded.
J. Hughes, Co. A—wounded.
N. Palmer, Co. B—wounded.
Robert Patterson, Co. B—wounded.
L. Sousal, Co. B—wounded.
Corp. Charles Humphrey, Co. B—wounded.
J. Easton, Co. C—wounded.
Patrick Fitzpatrick, Co. C—wounded.
Capt. Robert King, Co. D—wounded.
C. W. Taylor, Co. D—killed.
S. Tasgano, Co. D—killed.
Corp. John Schriber, Co. D—wounded.
James V. Byrne, Co. D—wounded.
George L. Currie, Co. D—wounded.
J. M. Campbell, Co. G—wounded.
Henry J. Prescher, Co. G—wounded.
Jacob Wirsching, Co. G—wounded.
Henry Flood, Co. G—wn'd.
Martin Schleich, Co. G—wounded.
Chas. Gavin, Co. H—wn'd.
Wm. Bennett, Co. H—wn'd.
Sergt. C. W. Townsend, Co. I—killed.
Lewis Peck, Co. I—killed.
Corp. James Merrick, Co. I—wounded.
Corp. B. F. Kelsey, Co. I—wounded.
H. P. Hughs, Co. I—wnd'd.
John Dobbins, Co. I—wn'd.
E. W. Goodwin, Co. I—w'd.
Joaquis Joseph, Co. I—w'd.
John Moore, Co. I—wound'd.
Daniel Van Wart, Co. I—wounded.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. H. ALLCOTT, Major,
Commanding 133d Regiment N. Y. V.

New Disease Among Horses—Is it Diphtheria?

Camp West, Williamsburgh, Va., Aug. 3, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Quite recently what appears to be a new disease among horses has made its appearance in this region of the country.

Four horses died in one battery within a few hours of each other. The following are the symptoms, as presented in their cases:

The horses appeared well in the morning, refused a portion of their oats at mid-day, and in the evening could not swallow anything; rapid exhaustion followed, and in a few hours they died. On opening the animals, the mouth, larynx and trachea were found covered with diphtheritic membrane, somewhat thicker and more tenacious, but in other respects resembling that found in the human subject in cases of diphtheria.

If this is diphtheria in the horse, and I know of nothing else it is likely to be, is it with them a new disease? or is it only new to me, because I am ignorant of its previous existence? Certainly none of the persons having charge of the Government horses around here know anything of the disease.

I send you this communication, hoping it may attract the attention of scientific men who make the diseases of horses their study.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. THOMPSON, Surgeon,
One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regt. N. Y. Vols.

Thanksgiving Day.

"There never was a more urgent occasion for national manifestation of gratitude to Heaven."—*New-York Times, Thanksgiving Day.*

Yet I have met some men bold enough to doubt it—men under the teaching of very influential newspapers in this City. I hope the Chief Magistrate of the State—yes, I *see*, he does not doubt it; although the tardy appearance of his recognition of the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation gave rise to jealous fears that he did doubt.

Inclosed is my thankoffering presented for the benefit of the persecuted colored people of our City, for whom Christ died no less than for the white race. He "that hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth," continues to make members of his own body men of every race and color, who confess His great name, and unite themselves by a living faith in covenant with Him, "which is the Head, even Christ," who said, "And all ye are brethren."

A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH.

[Advertisement.]

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a New Thing.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. *For* sale at all stores. Hilton Bros. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

The fight at Gettysburgh has lain many a head low in the grave; but just as many heads hold themselves high in this City with Knox's splendid new styles of summer hats severally surmounting them. In fact, the rush for Knox's new and beautiful hats, to his store, northeast corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, is greater than ever. Reason: no man knows how soon he may be headless, and every one means to lose or keep his head with a good and elegant hat upon it, at all events.

[Advertisement.]

Talent and Energy are Wasted by Thousands because not expended in the right channel. A careful Phrenological Examination would show each man the right place. See *Phrenological Journal* for August, at Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, or at news agencies.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.—Beautiful scenery, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, with good table and first-class accommodations.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans.—Brig.-Gen. William Dwight, Col. Thomas E. Chickering, 3d Massachusetts Cavalry; Capt. J. L. Swift, do.; Lieut. C. D. Webb, 12th Maine; Lieut. C. A. Hartwell, A. D. C.; R. B. Hall, A. S. Blake, J. G. Robinson, C. L. Chase, W. Malady, Dr. M. F. Bonzani, A. Hegewisch, H. Thomas, S. Field and lady, J. B. Murrison, lady, four children and servant, F. Mathon, J. Consley, D. B. Macarty, C. H. Macarty, J. L. Kennedy, lady and three children, Mr. Homan, W. H. Henning, Mrs. Leddy, Miss E. Cobett, J. Kyback, J. Deitche, lady and two children, C. Lob, Mrs. Noack, child and servant, J. D. Weaver, C. F. Hoffman, A. Clement, Miss J. Lenon, Mrs. Simmons, F. W. Mohr, J. C. McKie, K. Connor, R. M. O'Brien, F. O. Taylor, and 42 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 03 | Sun sets..... 7 09 | Moon rises.. 12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 53 | Gov. Island.. 3 41 | Hell Gate.. 5 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship City of New-York, Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Catarina V., (Prus.,) Knudick, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen; Benj. B. Milam, Barton, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs Fah Kee, (Br.,) Lee, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett & Co.; Ellen Sophia, (Br.,) Jones, Cardiff, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Onward, (Br.,) Pengilly, Pernambuco, F. F. Dufais.

Barks Ganges, Stevens, New-Orleans, Frank & Dearborn; British Monarch, (Br.,) Slater, Belfast, B. S. Kenway; Mechanic, (Br.,) Russell, London, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Genesee, McIntyre, Marseilles, J. O. Baker & Co.

Schooners Melbourne, Marion, Gardiner, H. Underwood; Heroine, Champlin, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ida Delatorre, Fitchett, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Rosa, Gilpatrick, Boston, G. L. Hatch; P. D. Lindsey, Emery, Saco, G. L. Hatch; S. Applegate, Bonell, Philadelphia, Curtis & Delano; D. B. Pitts, Connor, Point De Ncail; Hanover, (Br.,) Low, St. John, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Washington, Parnell, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; J. & D. Cramer, Cole, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ellen Dickie, (Br.,) McElhinny, Lingan, H. J. & C. A. DeWolff; Quickstep, Richardson, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Duade I., (Port.,) Sampaio, Oporto, John Osborn.

Arrived.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Aug. 1, 6 ds. and 4 hours, with mdse., mails and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Aug. 1, off Southwest Pass, passed bark Comet, bound in. 3d inst., at 2 P. M., 20 miles eastward of Tortugas, signalized ship Graham's Folly, steering W. Same day, at 4 P. M., signalized steamship Evening Star. 5th inst., 2 P. M., lat. 27 44, lon. 79 51, signalized U. S. steam sloop Richmond, bound north.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship William Nelson, Cheever, Havre June 28, in ballast and 127 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Was 7 ds. from Cape Sable, with calms and dense fogs. July 30, in lat. 44, lon. 49, passed two icebergs.

Bark Jason, (Norw.,) Neilson, Providence, in ballast to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark Elida, (Norw.,) Endressen, Providence, in ballast to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark Golona, (Norw.,) Olden, Providence, in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Olpha, (Norw.,) Solensen, Marseilles 55 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Neptune, Florio, Antwerp 32 ds., with mdse. and 60 passengers to Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Anna, (Prus.,) Verbrodt, Cardiff 50 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Scio, (of Barbados,) Hickey, Cienfuegos 16 days, with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Caroline, Harford, Aspinwall 21 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Grace Worthington, Rutger, Tobasco 27 ds., with logwood to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Brig Martha, Lambert, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Bertha, Remistorf, Bal-Cozito, Para 19 ds., with nuts, etc., to J. Bento.

Brig Milwaukee, (of Cherryfield,) Brown, Ponce, P. R., July 24, with sugar to master.

Brig Emilie, (Ital.,) Taccaroni, Liverpool 26 ds., with coal to F. Berthoud. 3d inst., in lat. 40 30, lon. 72, at midnight, heard heavy firing to southward, counted 15 guns.

Brig Marshall Dutch, Dix, Dighton 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Small, Salem 2 ds., with mdse. to E. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Steamer, Handy, Sandwich, with wood.

Schr. Hendrik Hudson, Lincoln, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. Lord of the Isles, Comans, Naguabo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to James Hunter & Co.

Schr. Indomitable, Godell, Cat Island 9 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Julia A. Swift, Walker, Tampico 32 ds., with hides, etc., to Brugiere & Thebaud.

Schr. B. B. Smith, Waters, Beaufort, N. C., 7 ds., with yellow pine to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. July 4th, Shaw, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Montezuma, Brigg, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to E. Nash.

Schr. Alexander Blue, Phinney, Boston, with Pictou coal, for Motthaven.

Schr. Nellie Starbuck, ——, Red Beach, with plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Transit, Chappel, New-London, with coal for Albany.

Schr. H. E. Shane, Shane, New-Haven.
Schr. W. F. Borden, Collins, Fall River.
Schr. Treasurer, Bacon, Albany, for Fairhaven.
Schr. Commerce, Mullen, Stonington.
Schr. Daniel Williams, Hopkins, Bangor 21 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.
Schr. Montrose, Higgins, New-Haven.
Schr. Brave, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Ann Flower, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. S. M. Tyler, ——, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. James Tracy, Tracy, Harwich.
Schr. Messenger, Doane, Harwich.
Schr. A. S. Ellis, McIntyre, Boston.
Schr. Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston.
Schr. Elizabeth B., Perkins, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Nightingale, Nickerson, Fall River, in ballast.
Schr. Wm. Bement, Parker, Black Rock.
Schr. Emily, Joseph, Stamford.
Schr. Speedwell, Nickerson, Boston, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W., and very light.

Below.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool July 1, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Ship Wm. Nelson, Cheever, from Havre.
Danish brig Active.
Brig Milwaukee, from Porto Rico.

Miscellaneous.

Carthagena, July 26.—The schr. Templeton, Trott, arrived hence 7th inst., via Santa Martha, landed a portion of her cargo and proceeded for Savanilla. When off that port, about 20 miles distant, on 20th inst., took a heavy gale, with bad sea, during which, lost masts and rigging, and received other damage.

The Br. brig P. I. Nevius, recently sunk at the South Brother, has been got off and towed to Jersey City.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Arr. ship Catharine, Freeman, Liverpool; schr. Mary C. Walker, (Br.,) McKay, Port de Paix; bark E. Wright, Jr., Latham, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Arr. bark Victoria, Christian, Barbados; schr. Thomas Cliff, Cassidy, St. Johns, P. R.; bark Aura, Lindsay, New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Arr. steamer Artisan, Kirk, New-York. Cld., steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, New-York; bark Indus, (Br.,) Smith, Rio Janeiro.

Spoken, &c.

Ada Carter—bark, from Portland for Havana, Aug. 2, lat. 38 40, lon. 74 38.

Merrimac—bark, of and from Boston, for Havana, 5 ds. out, 6th inst.

Huson L. Fassett—schr., from Philadelphia for Ruatan, 28 ds. out, July 22, off the Isle of Pines.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—ON MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., a match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five. H. Woodruff names buckskin g. General McClellan, to wagon; Mr. McBride names g. m. Lady Sheehan, in harness. Cars leave the Brooklyn and Williamsburgh ferries every fifteen minutes for East New-York, and from East New-York to the Course at 1:45 and 2:30 o'clock P. M. The 6:30 P. M. train from Jamaica to East New-York will stop at the Course.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU!

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICKDUST DEPOSIT, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of power,
Loss of memory,	Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision,	Pain in the back,
Hot hands,	Flushing in the body,
Dryness of the skin,	Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE AID OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES ALL DISEASES Arising from HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional disease arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin, AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.

Extract of Buchu..............$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.
Extract of Sarsaparilla.........$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-STREET,
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
PHILADELPHIA.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

ΙΟΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER.

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

No remedy has ever come before the public so wonderful in its curative powers, so astounding in its results. Its genuineness as a Pure Solution, and its excellence as a Medicine, are attested by some of the most distinguished names known to science in America and Europe.

The amount of ability, zeal, and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the human System has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in Materia Medica; and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of high medical authority enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases: viz.: Scrofula, in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, Syphilis, in all its various and afflicting stages, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Diseases, and, in fact, all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition and impure atmosphere, &c.

That the public may be enlightened as to the nature and uses of Iodine, and be led to appreciate the benefit to be derived from this discovery, the outline of its history is herewith subjoined:

Iodine is an elementary body, discovered in the year 1812, by a soda manufacturer, at Paris. Some years after, its therapeutic (curative) powers were tried; these having been found valuable, it is now recognized as a standard remedy. It received its name from the Greek word which heads this advertisement.

Iodine exists in certain marine vegetables, particularly the fuci or common sea-weed, and in some fresh-water plants, among which are the water-cress, brooklime, and fine-leaved water hemlock. In the animal kingdom, in the sponge, oyster, various polypi, &c. It is also found in the mineral kingdom, in certain salt springs, in a rare Mexican mineral combined with silver, and in the zinc ore of Silesia.

Iodine was first discovered in the United States in the water of the Congress Spring, Saratoga, by Dr. Wm. Usher. It has also been detected in various other mineral springs in this country and in Europe. Of all substances, sea-weeds are probably the most rich in producing Iodine, especially those growing in the deep sea, as the *Fucus Palmatus* of Linnaeus.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1820, by Coindet, of Geneva, who obtained such striking results that its reputation soon spread, and it was employed in various diseases, and with the greatest advantage. Since that time it has been the subject of repeated experiments by *savans* all over the world, in the confident belief that, as a therapeutic agent, it conceals powers and properties more subtle and efficient than anything yet known in the catalogue of human benefits.

Nature seems to have made copious use of it herself as a physician, in preparing certain mineral springs, most esteemed for their wholesome properties; and it may safely be said that all the benefit derived from the drinking of the Congress and Saratoga waters in this country, the Salts of Piedmont, King's Well, at Bath, &c., is owing to the Iodine they contain.

This principle, which was unknown until 1812, we find now recorded as a standard remedy, with the testimony of eminent physicians in every part of the world.

Dr. Cogswell, of Edinburgh, remarks: "As iodine acts so powerfully on the digestive tube, it should also affect the urinary organs, many of the members decidedly experienced these secondary effects. Moreover, since iodine acts not only upon the surface of the intestines, but also on that of the parts which open into them, on the *glands* of the mouth and stomach, it should increase the *salivary, gastric, pancreatic* and *biliary* secretions. It must, therefore, modify in a high degree the processes of *assimilation* and *nutrition* if properly employed. Should we not expect the best effects from it in diseases of the viscera, depending upon weakness and a congested state of these organs, in scrofula and similar affections?"

Dr. Alex. Manson, of Nottingham, England, in his interesting and highly instructive work on the effects of Iodine, uses this language: "It possesses powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases over which other remedies have little or no influence. I have recommended, not from caprice or fondness of novelty, but because I have found the treatment by Iodine much more efficacious than any other method with which I am acquainted in the following diseases, viz.: Bronchocele, or Goitre, Paralysis, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Scrofula, Scrofulous Opthalmia, Deafness, Dysphagia, White Swellings, and Distortions of the Spine. * * * I must say that I am not without hope that in Iodine we possess a remedy that bids fairer than any other to *prevent* the formation of tubercles, (in the lungs,) or to dissipate them in their incipient state."

It has been proved by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, Cantu and others, that Iodine enters into a number of the secretions; and it has been detected in the urine, sweat, milk and blood, but it does not accumulate in the system, as was proven by Drs. Manson, Becquerel and Dalton.

Iodine has the power of dissolving Mercury and Lead, and the presence of organic matter does not prevent these changes. It dissolves metallic mercury, and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body. Melsens is of the opinion that Iodine acts curatively in these cases, by dissolving the fixed union existing between the metal and the organic tissues, and by forming a soluble compound, which passes off by the kidneys. Dr. Seguin, a French physician, praises its effects in obstinate intermittents, which have resisted quinine. Dr. Lugol mentions instances, among his scrofulous patients, in which it cured obstructed and painful menstruations. It has been affirmed in the London *Lancet* that, in cases of suppressed measles and scarlatina, it will frequently induce a healthy reaction under the most desperate circumstances.

The use of Iodine in Neuralgia has been of the utmost benefit. A patient, whose life had been embittered for five years with *neuropathic maladies*, and who suffered at the time from a very painful affection of the head and neck, with occasional and frequent pain of the arms and legs, was speedily relieved, and within six weeks completely cured, after arsenic, mercury, and most of the narcotics, had been prescribed in vain. In different forms of rheumatism, Iodine has been given with the greatest success. When rheumatism assumes a chronic form, or if there should exist a strumous or syphilitic taint, no remedy is equal to Iodine. In glandular enlargements and morbid growth, the power of Iodine is highly esteemed. In induration, or enlargement of the Liver or Spleen, where mercury has failed or is inadmissible, Iodine forms the best recourse.

Dr. Horace Green, President of the New-York Medical College, observes:

"An increased nutrition of the body, or *embonpoint*, is the frequent result of the employment of Iodine; the patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid." He further says: "In the administration of Iodine in follicular diseases, I have found, almost invariably, a specific effect produced upon the organs of secretion by the use of the medicine, and equally salutary are the effects produced, ordinarily, in the digestive organs."

The tonic operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite, which are among the most constant effects of its use.

The great objection to the use of Iodine as a medicine hitherto has been its supposed insolubility in water, and of the necessity of administering it in combination with some other substances, calculated either to neutralize the wholesome effects of the prescription or to do an unexpected mischief; there seemed to be no way of introducing *pure Iodine* into the system, and thus realizing all the benefits of which its use might be susceptible, until Dr. Henry Anders, a Chemist and Physician of this City, discovered the extraordinary secret of dissolving Iodine in pure water. (*See Certificates.*)

It is in Scrofulous diseases that the most interesting results have been accomplished by the use of Iodine. We are indebted to the eminent Dr. Lugol, of Paris, for the most extended and valuable researches in the use of Iodine in the different forms of Scrofula. This physician began a systematic course of treatment with this remedy in the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, in 1827. He made known his results in three memoirs, published in 1829, '30, '31, *in which he infers that the most astonishing results might be anticipated, if Iodine could be dissolved in pure water.*

These memoirs give the details of a success which would stagger belief, were not the results substantiated by Committees of distinguished physicians of the French Royal Academy of Sciences. The most happy results are also recorded of the treatment of Rheumatism, both chronic and acute; and in Syphilis, where the distress and agony were almost unendurable, the patient has been relieved in an exceedingly short time. Many cases of White Swelling have been cured, and in some, where much disorganization had occurred, and the loss of a whole limb was apprehended, yet the use of Iodine arrested the destructive process, and the limbs were preserved.

Consumption, or *phthisis pulmonalis*, is generally considered as closely allied to Scrofula. In fact it is often called "*Scrofula of the lungs.*" In scrofulous families, members, especially children, die from disease in the chest, and reciprocally in families affected with pulmonary tubercles, the children die of scrofulous disease. In common terms, a family is scrofulous when scrofulous diseases cause a greater mortality than pulmonary tubercles; and it is tuberculous when tuberculization of the lungs cuts off a larger number than other scrofulous diseases. These tubercles are a production of the same character, and require the same course of treatment for their successful eradication. It is a well-demonstrated fact that consumption has been and CAN BE CURED when taken in the primary stages, and, although it is impossible to cure it in its last stage, great alleviation of distress and of oppression in the chest has resulted from the use of Iodine Water.

The evidence of the success of this medicine, and the facts enumerated above, we will be pleased to show to any one who will call at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

TESTIMONIALS.

Certificate of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist, after analyzing Anders' Iodine Water:

I have analyzed the Iodine water prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

Dr. Henry Anders: The sample of Iodine Water tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

To these may be added the remarks of the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D.:

Iodine Water.—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this City, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing, in fact, 1-7,000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as three-fourths of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

Other testimonials may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by druggists.